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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON KINSHASA SUMMIT

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2693-94

[Text] THE Ninth Franco-African summit (officially titled the Conference of France and African States), was held in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire on October 8 and 9. The attendance was the highest recorded in the nine years of the summit's existence: there were a total of 19 heads of state and 18 countries were represented either by ministers or ambassadors, making a total of 37 countries present. Of this 37, 20 are full members of the conference — that is France, and 19 countries that have full cooperation agreements with France. The remaining countries, even when represented by heads of state, as was the case with Sierra Leone and The Gambia, had observer status.

The distinction between members and observers, in the context of this conference, is a fairly unimportant one, since the amount of actual discussion that takes place in plenary session is very limited. What matters more than anything is presence, or, in the case of some, absence. It is understood that invitations were sent to every member of the Organisation of African Unity to these meetings, which means that of the OAU's 50 members (an invitation would certainly not have gone to the Saharwi Republic, even though they now insist that they are a full member of the OAU), only 13 did not go.

This 13 include Libya, which announced that it had been invited but was not going giving as its reason "this conference is a perpetuation of a colonial fact. It is against dignity to attend a manifestation of this type". Others absent were Algeria (in spite of strong French pressures and cordial relations with Paris), Ethiopia, and a number of English-speaking countries, notably

Ghana, and several southern African countries, as well as Kenya, which, as Chairman of the OAU had been expected to attend. Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister, visited Tanzania and Kenya immediately after the Kinshasa summit.

Two French-speaking countries did not attend — Madagascar, which has always been critical of such meetings, and would be likely to take the Libyan position, and Cameroon. This absence is more surprising, but President Ahidjo, in spite of his cordial relations with France has, right from the first such summit in 1973, made his position clear that it was against the principle of the bilingual base of the United Republic of Cameroon, to attend meetings relating to one or other of the linguistic components of Cameroon. Likewise Cameroon is only an associate member of ACCT, the purely French-speaking agency for cultural and technical co-operation, and does not belong to the Afro-Mauritian Common Organisation (OCAM). Guinea, which had definitely been scheduled to go for the first time, cancelled at the last minute for obscure reasons.

Nigeria first

On the other hand, present for the first time was Nigeria, with Foreign Minister Dr. Ishaya Audu with observer status. This could be an indication of the present fairly cordial relations existing between France and Nigeria. The opportunity for contacts with fellow ministers, especially at this time of OAU crisis may also have been a reason. The presence for the first time of Zimbabwe (and the renewed presence of

Angola and Mozambique) was also a reflection of the positive light in which France's policies towards Southern Africa are seen in that part of the world.

Another presence that was much commented was that of Hissen Habré, who was accorded official recognition as President of the Republic of Chad by the conference. After a meeting of 55 minutes between Habré and President Mitterrand (their first ever encounter), the French President said that a "situation of law" existed in Chad. "The Chadian state which France recognises now has a central power," he added. M. Habré, interviewed at the end of the summit, said that the meeting had faced its "responsibilities" in formally recognising the representativity of his delegation. He added that he had not come to Kinshasa to seek legitimacy or consecration. "Legitimacy has been given us by the people; we have had it for a long time and we will keep it until the people take it away from us." (A comment by the Algerian newspaper *El Moujahid* said that Kinshasa had "swallowed, the *fait accompli*" and the power of arms in Chad, by accepting Habré.)

Chad was mentioned in the speeches of both Presidents, Mitterrand and Mobutu Sese Seko, the host of the Kinshasa conference. It was President Mobutu's presentation of Habré as "President of the Republic" in his opening speech (without any objections) that conferred formal recognition. President Mobutu, who for a long time has been one of Habré's main champions, also proposed a special fund for assistance in the reconstruction of Chad, which figured in the final communiqué. President Mitterrand said that France would respond to any request in connection with Chad's reconstruction. "It is not for us to decide on behalf of the Chadian people."

The main theme of M. Mitterrand's speech, as well as of the official declarations in and around the conference, was the world economy. The speech was notable for its criticisms of the attitude of the USA towards the developing world. The erratic movements of the "dominant dollar", unrelated to any economic context, placed most countries — and above all the Third World — in an "intolerable situation". He attacked Washington for cutting back development aid and industrialised countries in general for their growing

"obstinacy, timidity and lack of imagination towards development in the Third World." He also criticised disorganisation in the international monetary system, the silence of the World Bank over energy problems and the deterioration in the terms of trade for developing countries. He urged guaranteed commodity prices, food self-sufficiency, "self-centred development" and the consolidation of the Lomé agreement between the EEC and the African Caribbean and Pacific group of states (renegotiation for which is due to start next year). Lomé was in danger and it was necessary to have one's feet firmly on the ground so as to avoid enlarging it "beyond reasonable limits", and even to avoid enlarging it at all, so as to increase "the quality of our contributions". The EEC, he said, had rejected protectionism, and had become the first trading partner of the Third World and particularly Africa.

France foremost

The French President, however, also warned the conference that with world recession biting hard, there was only so much it could do to help the hard-hit economies of others. "France must clearly say what is possible and what is not." Large investments to restructure France's own ageing production capacity should have priority over aid. "I must first and foremost see to France's own economic development". He did recall, though, that France had given itself the target of raising the value of its aid to 0.7 per cent of its gross national product by the end of his seven-year term of office in 1988, including 0.15 per cent for developing countries.

In his speech, President Mobutu called on world powers to keep their hands off Africa and let the continent solve its current political crisis through its own wisdom. "We call on peace-loving countries throughout the world to abstain from any action which would worsen differences that are splitting Africa so that Africans themselves can solve the crisis." This was the major reference at the summit to a subject which dominated conversation in the corridors, the crisis within the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The OAU "must survive at all costs," said

President Mobutu.

In an interview prior to the summit President Mitterrand was at pains to say that the Kinshasa conference was not a "substitute" for the OAU, and he repeated this during his official visit to Rwanda and Burundi, and again in Brazzaville (where he went after Kinshasa). There was no doubt that it was raised in bilateral meetings, both those held by President Mitterrand and those between African leaders. One of the discussion sessions, indeed, was cancelled, to permit further bilateral contacts.

President Mobutu, interviewed on French radio, summed up some of these discussions, in saying that the countries which had refused to go to Libya in August were still waiting for clarifications from Libya on the eventual participation of the SADR in the summit. The countries wanted Colonel Gaddafi to say "yes or no" on this issue. "If it is yes, they would prefer to stay at home. If it is no, they will go." President Mobutu added that he was committing no one, but "these are things that are actually being said." President Mobutu himself has earlier indicated his willingness to attend a Tripoli Mark 2 meeting. President Bongo of Gabon has also said that he would go to Tripoli if the SADR is not present. "If Polisario is there, we will leave."

The communiqué at the end of the meeting made no mention of these problems. The conference, it said, permitted a very wide and fruitful overview of economic, political and cultural questions. The heads of state expressed their concern at the deterioration of terms of trade, and the international economic situation. They

also called for the ratification of the agreement creating the Common Fund for primary products in UNCTAD, and "renewed their determination" to work for the stabilisation of prices of raw materials. They also called for a resumption of "global negotiations" in the UN context, as well as efforts in UNCTAD and other international institutions. There was a generalised reference to the importance of security as a factor for peace, and specific references to Chad and Namibia, which, it said, should necessarily become independent in 1983. The latter, which had also figured in President Mobutu's speech, and been the subject of a special memorandum from SWAPO to the summit, criticised the USA for colluding with the South Africans in establishing a connection between the independence of "illegally occupied Namibian territory and the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola."

Heads of state of the following nineteen African countries were present in Kinshasa: **Zaire, Ivory Coast, Togo, Gabon, Mali, Benin, Rwanda, Niger, Burundi, Congo, Comoros, Upper Volta, Senegal, Chad, Central African Republic, as full members, and The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Equatorial Guinea as observers.**

The following seventeen were represented at ministerial level: **Mauritius, Seychelles, Mauritainia (full members), Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Sudan, Egypt, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.** Cape Verde was represented as an observer by an ambassador.

CSO: 3400/145

MEETING OF 'TOWNS IN AFRICA' REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2699-2700

[Article by M.J.D.]

[Text]

A FAIRLY small, but very valuable conference on "Towns in Africa" took place at Birmingham from 16-18 September under the Chairmanship of Professor Ranger and arranged by the Centre for West African Studies. The subject matter appeared at first sight to be rather recondite, but soon developed into a scholarly discussion of problems of general interest to all Africa, which was enriched by a number of detailed studies, ranging from Edward Alpers' study of Mogadishu, Stephen Ellis' of Antananarivo, and Louis Wilson's study of three 19th century Krobo urban areas to Charles van Olseken on the social history of Johannesburg, Zack Williams on female construction workers in Jos, Nici Nelson on squatters (especially in Nairobi), Deborah Potts on the creation of the new Malawian capital at Lilongwe and Hodder Williams on Marandellas, Zimbabwe.

More general analysis arose from Margaret Peil's valiant attempt to measure the imponderables of satisfaction among urban dwellers in Sierra Leone, Paul Richards' study of core and periphery in Western Nigeria and Abiola Ogunsola's study of Yoruba urbanism.

The themes were brought together in a lengthy and authoritative Presidential address by Terence Ranger on the theme of the myth of urban disorientation of Africans, entitled "Pugilism and Patholo-

gy". The study traced a fascinating continuity from the paternalistic British administrators in what was then Southern Rhodesia, viewing Salisbury as a dangerous place where urban Africans lost their natural virtue and fell prey to political disorientation, through to the ideas of many "progressive" Presidents in independent Africa, who differ from the colonialists in so many respects yet still retain the theme of rural superiority.

The colonial study, which he took as his theme dealt with recreational activities in Salisbury for urban Africans, including inter tribal boxing matches arranged by the Rhodesian authorities, and the argument as to their value, the proposition produced a fascinating general argument.

If civilisation in Europe has been to a large extent the product of her towns why should it be different in Africa? In Hausa one speaks of *kauyenchi* or villageness as a synonym for lack of manners or useful knowledge, and civic virtues, which one associates with towns. *Wanda ba Kano ba dajin Allah ne*, "What is not Kano is but the wilderness" say its proud inhabitants thus equating their culture with their town. The very word 'bush', used so often in pidgin English of ordinary market conversation, is a description of the second rate, as well as of that which is far from the town. Yet the opposite view was also

strongly stated. Dr. Aribiah a distinguished Nigerian sociologist from Lagos University, spoke of how he and several others of his colleagues valued their visits home to their villages in the country as occasions when they experienced a purer value system than in the towns. Perhaps this is, after all, a rural virtue.

On the political side a most interesting contrast was drawn between Kenya, whose culture is urban and elitist, and Tanzania, whose culture is rural and egalitarian. Both of them seem to be equally unfair to the squatters in their cities, though for opposite reasons! We were left also with the problem of why these squatters in the large settlement of Mathare outside Nairobi, are so politically powerless and so often in danger of the forced clearance of their settlement despite their representation on the Nairobi City Council. Perhaps their representative has himself been bought over to the new urban elite.

Zak Williams' fascinating study of female construction workers in Jos also showed how a group can so easily be exploited both by employers and *Yan Kwoshisha* ladies responsible for their recruitment, who take from 30 to 50 Kobo a day from the meagre pay (below minimum rates) of each member of this seasonal female unskilled labour force. The unfortunate female workers seem to be without any of the organisational forms to win redress through political or through male-dominated trade union channels.

CSO: 3400/145

PIRACY OFF WEST AFRICAN COAST SHOWS 'MASSIVE INCREASE'

AB221543 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] London, 22 Oct (AFP)--Piracy off the West African coast has shown a recent "massive increase", the West of England Protection and Indemnity Association warned today.

The insurance company listed cases of attacks on seamen, theft of cargoes, crew property and ships' equipment, and even murder and rape.

The company cited an incident when four ships anchored off a port were attacked simultaneously by more than 100 pirates and a fifth was set on fire.

The pirates, sometimes armed with submachine guns as well as knives and pistols, could not be stopped by local police, who did not have the necessary resources.

The company recommended that shipowners should take every precaution to reduce the risk, notably by anchoring close to other ships, keeping lights on at night and putting barbed wire round anchor chains to prevent pirates boarding.

The families of seamen who might also be on board were warned to keep on the alert.

Places where incidents had occurred were not specified, but Nigerian ports are known to be among the worst spots for piracy.

The London Shipping Journal Lloyds List reported a week ago that Dutch seamen on West African routes had asked their government for a warship to protect them.

The Dutch Seamen's Union had wanted armed marines on board merchant ships entering Nigerian ports, and said that crews on Soviet ships were already armed with submachine guns.

The Dutch Union said that there had been 15 cases of piracy on the West African coast in the last six months, and one ship had been attacked once off Dakar, Senegal, and again off Apapa, Lagos. The threat was still greatest on the Nigerian coast but was spreading to other countries, the union said.

PEOPLE URGED TO HAVE TRUST IN PRESIDENT, REVOLUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial by J. M.: "The Best Response"]

[Text] The province of Huambo, one of the most populous in the country, has since last Sunday morning been the Angolan capital. The chief of state has been there, along with other party and government leaders, to look into the problems having to do with economic development, not only local but that involving the rest of the country as well, because this is the key economic region in the center-south of the People's Republic of Angola.

More than a simple visit within the scope of the duties of a head of state in government, the trip made by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the central high plateau has a further high political significance at this time when the reactionary press in the West, particularly that in Portugal, is promoting an open publicity campaign for the political advancement of certain Angolan adventurers in the pay of Pretoria.

And while the People's Republic of Angola does not want to explain the dark imperialist publicity maneuvers against the Angolan people and revolution in mere words, the resounding testimony reaching us from Huambo reveals the unwavering support the population of the central high plain is giving its president and the party which is guiding the destiny of the entire Angolan nation. Serving as more than conclusive proof of the eternal loyalty of the vast working masses in Huambo to the ideals of the revolution, the direct contact maintained by the highest leader in the nation with the people in the municipality of Caala needs no comment of any kind. On the provincial level today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is again making direct contact with the people of the central high plain, scheduled, moreover, since 1 pm last Sunday.

Today's popular demonstration, at which the president will be the main speaker, and during which the new provincial commissioner will be introduced to the people, is being held following a study by the president of the party of the main problems still plaguing the province and the people. New guidelines will be provided by our leader within the framework of the economic organization, which currently constitutes a constant factor in the revolution, which is seeking solutions to the problems of the people.

In Caala, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke repeatedly of the problems with which we are still faced--problems pertaining to national security and the organization of the national economic sectors.

Guaranteeing our territorial integrity is inextricably linked with the development of the country. In this connection, the imperialists have been seeking, using every imaginable method and means, to hinder the activities of our government with a view to national reconstruction and the establishment of the technical-material bases necessary for the socialist society we plan to build.

The racist minority government in power in Pretoria, in the Republic of South Africa, represents the greatest obstacle to the efforts which have been pursued with a view to the implementation of the country's economic programs. The choice made by the Angolan people, their implacable will to build socialism, constitutes the main reason the imperialists are encouraging the government leaders in Pretoria in their orchestration of various dilatory maneuvers with regard to the process of decolonization in Namibia.

For example, by insisting on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola as a prior condition for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence, South Africa and some Western circles are only trying to halt the unstoppable advance of the Angolan revolution toward socialism.

It is within this framework that the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the republic will not cease to refer to the need to defend the country, to guarantee tranquility for the people and the harmonious development of the national economy. In this connection, the people of Huambo are aware of the tasks of the revolution which the political situation imposes. This awareness of theirs and their desire to carry the revolution to its final consequences will be evidenced once again at the gathering to be held with the chief executive of the nation in the city of Huambo.

For the rest, the slanders against the people of Angola emanating from certain Western European capitals are but morbid imperialist demonstrations, since in Huambo as in the rest of the country, the revolution continues, because the people believe in their leader and vanguard party--the MPLA-Labor Party.

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CSO: 3442/3

ODP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Throughout the country yesterday, ceremonies were held to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the People's Defense Organization (ODP), with the main ceremony being held in the city of Uige.

The provincial commissar of Uige, Quarta Punza, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at the ceremony. Other party and government officials, as well as guests, were also present.

At the ceremony, the commander general of the ODP, Paiva Domingos da Silva, who is a member of the CC and vice minister of defense, gave a history of the founding of the ODP, stressing the successes achieved in these 7 years of independence.

In Kuando-Kubango

Menongue--The seventh anniversary of the ODP was marked by a gathering in this city at which Lt Col Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner, presided.

In addition, a number of activities preceded the main ceremony in the province. The principal ones were speeches, voluntary labor campaigns, visits to historic sites, and also to some labor centers.

During his address, Lt Col Joao Manuel (Petit), provincial commander of the ODP in Kuando-Kubango, gave a brief history of this paramilitary organization, tracing its advances and the difficulties it faces.

In Cabinda

Cabinda--A political ceremony was held in this city in the heart of the second political-military regional command to commemorate ODP Day.

Luis Sebastiao Mateus (Voz do Povo), an alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at the ceremony. In his speech, he stressed the importance of the ODP cadres, and urged the combatants to increase their knowledge of military technology for dealing with the enemy.

The ceremony was attended by members of the provincial party committee, representatives of the ministry of defense, the party youth, the mass organizations and Cuban and Soviet internationalists.

Benguela

Benguela--Acurcio Silva, acting coordinator of the provincial party committee, said that "it is necessary to improve the combat readiness and capacity of the ODP combatants so that they will truly be able to play their role in defense of the strategic goals of the revolution and in safeguarding the well-being of the people."

This party leader, who spoke at the commemoration ceremony on 13 September, reminded the ODP combatants then of their important task in defending the revolutionary conquests of the Angolan people. He went on to say that ideological work is important because it determines the faithfulness of the combatants to the cause of socialism.

Lt Col Agostinho Mazembe, provincial commander of the ODP, for his part, stressed in his address that military discipline requires of combatants respect for the laws of the country, defense of the interests of the people, honesty, and respect for the military hierarchy and the public order.

The ceremony was attended by members of the provincial party commission, Deputy Provincial Commissioner Ramos da Cruz, high-ranking officers in the armed forces in the province, and ODP combatants and officers.

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CSO: 3442/3

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN FAPLA, ODP, STATE SECURITY STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial by F. B.: "The ODP--A People's Force in the Defense of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The seventh anniversary of the founding of the People's Defense Organization (ODP) was commemorated yesterday at a time when the racist South African troops were perpetrating new attacks in the southern part of our country, specifically in the province of Cunene.

In fact, the ODP, as our late lamented President Agostinho Neto said, "is a political-military organization which includes all of the citizens who are not members of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and who are in the permanent combat front in any part of the country."

Its founding put the weapons for combat against the domestic and foreign reactionary forces in the hands of the Angolan people and the working classes.

This led to political-military superiority at a moment which was decisive for the triumph of the national liberation struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Thus, while the courageous combatants in the FAPLA, fighting in the trenches in defense against the racist South African aggressors and the imperialists, guarantee the defense of the sovereignty of our national territory, the ODP forces guarantee safety and tranquility in the rear guard area, preventing acts of sabotage of the productive process or the physical safety of the people by the domestic reactionaries.

Its level of political-ideological and military training, under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party and the commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, is the product of the experience acquired by the Angolan people during the people's war of national liberation.

The ODP does not take the place of the FAPLA or the police bodies. These bodies supplement each other, joining forces in a common effort to safeguard independence and national sovereignty through activities to prevent aggressive actions hostile to the revolution and to the process of national reconstruction.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--Sao Paulo--A contract for technical aid totaling \$10 million was signed recently in Sao Paulo by the Angolan government and Projex, a Brazilian firm. The contract also calls for the purchase by Angola of farm equipment from Brazil, as well as the training of Angolan technicians by the Brazilians. The ANGOP learned from the representatives of Projex in Luanda that this firm will aid the Angolan government in its recovery project for the farm estates in Longa and Nhia, in the province of Kwanza-Sul. The first mentioned raises corn, soybeans and cassava, while the latter is oriented more toward livestock activities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2] 5157

OIL MISSION TO FRANCE--The general director of Sonangol, the Angolan oil company, Herminio Escorcio, left for France last night to participate in an international symposium on "The Processing of Heavy Oil" (crude oil). The delegation headed by Herminio Escorcio, who is a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, will represent Sonangol during the sessions of that symposium, which is to be held in the French city of Nice on the 16th and 17th of this month. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Sep 82 p 2] 5157

CSO: 3442/3

BURUNDI

PEOPLE TO ELECT ASSEMBLY DELEGATES 22 OCTOBER

AB201331 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 20 Oct (AFP)--For the first time in 17 years, people of Burundi will elect their deputies on Friday--the last stage of the return of this tiny central African country to civilian rule.

There will be no political upheaval at the polls since all the candidates belong to the sole party, UPRONA (National Unity and Progress). Under the constitution, the assembly does not have the power to overthrow the government which is responsible only to the head of state.

Despite these restrictions, the electoral campaign was closely followed by the 4.2 million inhabitants who had not seen such a thing since May 1965. The last assembly was dissolved in July 1966 by King Ntare V and the parliament building now houses government offices.

After the dissolution, Burundi went through the darkest period of its history, marked by the 1972 tribal massacres in particular, which caused about 100,000 deaths.

Since he took over, following a coup d'etat in November 1976, Lt Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza has undertaken to lessen tribal tension and restore the country to a legal political system.

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee (Military) has been replaced by the party's Central Committee. The head of state has been elected chairman of the party and a constitution was adopted by referendum last November.

Burundi is in fact one of the few African countries that has no political prisoners. Adopting an electoral system similar to that of neighboring Rwanda and Tanzania, Burundi has limited the number of candidates for such elections to twice the number of seats to be filled in each of the 15 provinces.

The selection of candidates for the elections was done by the provincial bodies of electors, groups of notables and party cadres brought together for the occasion.

After asking each one of the potential candidates his reasons for running, these bodies of electors rejected the candidacy of two ministers (youth and sports and finance) who were seeking a deputy position.

Observers note, however, that this system clearly favors the notables who tend to give one another mutual support and gives an advantage to the Tutsis, the ethnic group which, although in the minority, now dominates the country politically and socially.

Nevertheless, the electors will actually have the possibility of eliminating local or national leaders with whom they are displeased.

CSO: 3419/79

NATION EXPECTED TO REMAIN BASTION OF EAST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2939, 8 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier: "Congo, A Nation in Full Economic Swing"]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, October 6--The Congo, whose official ideology is Marxist-Leninist, is a country apparently in full economic swing and politically stable, despite some recent severe blows to the regime of Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso.

On March 20 and again on July 17 this year, there were bomb attacks--in a cinema and at the capital's international airport--which left a total of some 10 dead and about 100 wounded. For the first time since Colonel Nguesso came to power in March 1979, the calm of this small city was seriously troubled.

The results of investigations into these two incidents by the Congolese security services have never been published.

In a national address a few days after the second attack, the head of state lashed out at "enemies of the revolution," Colonel Nguesso did not however, as he often had in the past, lambast "imperialism and the lackeys of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie."

With the absence of any official version on the motives of the attackers, speculation in Brazzaville was rife.

For some observers, they were strictly internal affairs and essentially rooted in rivalry between ethnic groups. Others saw the hand of the Soviet Union, supposedly indicating its displeasure at the President's determination to increase contacts with the West.

Since Colonel Nguesso came to power cooperation between Congo and the capitalist world has not ceased to grow. Local sources say this is above all out of pragmatism on the part of the president, who has sought technology, expertise and funds for development "where they are to be found."

Congo's new economic development is based on crude oil, of which it has become a reasonably important producer--more than 4.5 million tonnes this year.

France is Congo's most important source of imports, accounting for almost 50 percent, followed by the United States, Italy, Gabon, Japan, Brazil and the other countries of the European Economic Community. The Soviet Union is 16th on the list.

The present economic prosperity--the Congo has a gross national product per head of 950 dollars, putting it among the most wealthy black African states--cannot fail to persuade the country's rulers to continue with the policies begun in 1979, observers believe.

Huge Investment

Thanks to earnings from oil extracted by Western companies, which accounts for two-thirds of its budgetary revenue, the Congo has for several years been in a position to modernise productive capacity and build up a considerable infrastructure of roads, railways and airports.

This is a major aim of the 1982-1986 five-year plan currently being implemented. This calls for huge investment, the equivalent of 30,000 million dollars U.S.

Congolese officials say that realisation of the plan necessarily involves the bringing of the country's regions out of isolation and the achievement of maximum productivity from agricultural and agro-industrial resources.

But they add that the regime does not intend to renounce its cooperation with the Soviet Union. This operates in the cultural and above all the military field--although no defence pact has been signed between the two states.

Many Congolese officers are still being trained in Soviet military academies. On their return home, they take up key command positions. The regime also does not intend to end the presence in the country of more than 1,000 Cuban soldiers, officials say.

Many observers believe the Congo will remain one of the most solid bastions of the east in French-speaking Africa for a long time yet. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/143

CONGO

FAC FINANCING OF CFCO REALIGNMENT

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 15 Jul 82 pp 3/B, 4/B

[Article: "CFCO Realignment: FAC Financing"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Jul 82--According to the Congolese Foreign Trade Center's weekly economic and commercial information paper of 5 July 1982, the total amount of FAC financing by virtue of its participation in the work of realigning CFCO has reached Fr 88 million, or 4.4 billion CFA. Since FAC has committed itself to participate at a level of Fr 4.6 million CFA, 200 million CFA will remain to be set up later.

Numerous other sources of financing are participating in the realization of this important operation, the cost of which is estimated at 75 billion CFA: among others the World Bank, the EDF [European Development Fund], the BEAC [Bank of Central African States], and several Arab funds, the (Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and, of course, the Congolese government.

The work is proceeding normally, but the drilling of the big tunnel (2500 meters) presents problems. This is the reason why in addition to its participation in the work itself, France has covered a Fr 5,000,000 (or 25 million CFA) credit, at the request of the People's Republic of Congo. This credit is to be put at the disposal of experts to supervise these specific works (ACI) [Congolese Information Agency].

9380
CSO: 4719/1246

HYDRO-CONGO DIRECTOR EXPLAINS DIFFICULTIES FACING FIRM

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 616, 13 Jul 82 pp 3, 7

[Article by Edwige Mangandza: "Playing Its True Role in the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] Hydro-Congo, our big oil prospecting company is startled out of its sleep after a lean period. The firm having stumbled to the brink of chaos last year, this abrupt change in direction makes clear the Hydro-Congo management's determination to obtain a choice place in the five-year plan by aiming at systematically eliminating this paradox.

Hydro-Congo, as we know, is experiencing difficulties which are, of course, not unsolvable but which are partially connected with the lack of agreement and the steady tepidity of its relations with its partners who are not giving the required harmony.

While maintaining current prices entailed a loss of 2 billion last year for the firm, with 3 billion at risk this year, placing Hydro-Congo in a difficult financial position, this is nonetheless the most obvious contrast.

Hydro-Congo, an oil enterprise, should not be suffering from any financial problems. We emphasize that no oil firm in the world has problems essentially in this sense, of pushing its capacity to the point of state financing of certain needs. For instance, Hydro-Congo is putting Prospecting on the same footing as Production and Marketing, thus it is a complete operation.

In an attempt to determine the causes of this phenomenon of regression, poor definition of financial operations, which led to enormous losses for the firm, has been noted. The last straw, however, was probably irrational manipulation of instruments of payment which became the source of disclosed losses, compromising to the enterprise's profitability. For certain administrators with limited powers are violating established principles by initiating expenditures far exceeding their discretion. At this rate, it may be asked what this enterprise's place would be during the five-year plan.

In order to try to clarify this situation, the general director of Hydro-Congo explains the reasons for this crisis to Mweti.

[Mweti] In a message which was delivered to the press and which appeared in last June's HYDRO-ECOS, You spoke of the "Task Force." Undoubtedly this is a new idea.

[OK] No. It is not a new idea. What is more, we are borrowing it from the military, who used it during the Second World War. In our case, this idea was originated with our desire to confront problems requiring rapid solution. Certain problems animating the enterprise are of such severity that it would be unnatural for us to remain indifferent. These problems are, moreover, of several orders: financial--procedural--strategic. The "Task Forces" are concerned with the problems of organization, human resources and information. It is only natural for us to emphasize them in order to respond correctly to the missions assigned to us by the political leadership. These teams should work without respite until the anticipated results are achieved.

[Mweti] What became of the idea of reorganizing your firm, and how do you plan to achieve this recovery which is needed with respect to so many constraints?

[OK] Remember that when we took over Shell and the other companies we were only a distributing company. As such, we inherited a difficult situation to the extent that the network was nonexistent in the interior. Our predecessors had not been interested in it for reasons of profit. We resolved to palliate this deficiency with respect to the political leadership's directives and to bring oil to the interior of the country. Our task was not an easy one, but we had to put the idea of public service into practice. Thus, in view of these different constraints, reorganization was necessary. At present it must be said that reorganization is proceeding normally; this reassures us that we will be able to get to the end of it in the near future.

[Mweti] How do you rate the deployment of the "task force" since last May?

[OK] After having learned of the possibility of reorganization, the man in the street thought that everything would already be set up. It's a pity, but for our part, presently, we are working as in the past, although we have changed our attitude. We are a company which is evolving in a given context, we cannot call everything in question right away. What we will have to do is be ready on "D-Day"--nothing has changed but it is sure to take place sometime soon.

[Mweti] Lately we have been witnessing an awful sight in front of gas stations: endless lines of consumers waiting. To what do you attribute this situation?

[OK] It must be acknowledged that at the present time it is difficult to appreciate everyone's manner of doing things--this situation did not exist last year--obviously if reorganization had been done immediately this would not be happening. It is only human, and I am trying to understand these fellow workers who never stop wondering about the future of their career after reorganization. All the same, it is not serious to sacrifice the interest of the broad mass to individual interests. And then, too, I have been surprised by the evolution of a number of our consumers. When you take a look at the network, everything is old and no longer works. A study has been done redefining distribution in the interior of the country. Of course, that requires a lot of resources. Moreover, during the August meeting, we redefined the objectives so the situation could be palliated. Management was very embarrassed by the situation, which threatens to be more difficult next year with the increase in

the number of mopeds. We will increase the number of gas stations, and for the teachers there will be stations within their schools. That is the only foreseeable solution for a country which has the largest number of mopeds in Africa.

[Mweti] Comrade general director, a general look at the descriptions and qualifications and experience required for the positions contained in your organizational manuals shows that college and graduate degrees (doctoral, master's, bachelor's) are required for almost all positions of responsibility...When the time comes, what will become of the professionally qualified officials who have no university reference?

[OK] This topic was the object of many discussions within the enterprise. The important thing is that everyone has his own place there. In taking this step, we have not lost sight of comrades having a certain experience in the enterprise. We know that we are a young society, we have still not reached the generation where everyone has gone to college. I have asked the graduates to be unpretentious now and to take their training from their experienced comrades. Otherwise, the enterprise would certainly revise its attitude with respect to the formers. Our work is learned in practice. It is not by graduating from a school that one can aspire to be a department head. The graduate no doubt has studied oil distribution in Algeria, Rumania, etc...but not in the Congo. Experience thus is a very important factor. What we ask of graduates is modesty, because they have their entire careers ahead of them.

[Mweti] While the superabundance of manpower in the Hydro-Congo firm has been noted, new agents are arriving there by the dozen day after day. How do you explain this paradox?

[OK] There is no paradox. It's a matter of information. As a rule, within the framework of the enterprise's recovery, we would have to have certain training qualifications--you don't come to Hydro-Congo just because you want to. You know, we are prevailed on to distribute everywhere. This operation requires a certain number of persons. For this purpose, we have trained comrades whom we have hired back in our business to carry out our program.

[Mweti] In your interview relating to the international trade in hydrocarbons, which appeared in the June issue of HYDRO ECHOS, you admitted to continuing to call on foreign expertise for four or five years. Can you tell us whether the foundations have been laid for a policy to train your own personnel during this transition period?

[OK] Yes. The foundations have been laid--it is a pity that we are criticized for going outside too often--but training is not done exclusively in Pointe Noire! If we want to have experienced personnel, they must take part in every seminar which is held in France or Canada. What is more, we have contacted certain partners for courses in the form of seminars to be given at Hydro-Congo.

[Mweti] What is CORAF and what are your relations with this third company?

[OK] It is a semi-public corporation created out of concern for better management of the refinery to the extent that we are not yet specialized in refining. Experience has shown that for large-scale work, it is always better to associate with someone who has more experience. CORAF buys, refines and resells to us for marketing. We hope that CORAF moves toward ending foreign dependence--thus, if all goes well, before the end of the year we will be buying Congolese.

9380
CSO: 4719/1246

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS ON FATE OF PRISONERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3401, 11 Oct 82 pp 2682-83

[Text]

Amnesty International has named 78 political prisoners it believes have died in Guinean prisons and called on the Government to account for them and some 2,900 others who have "disappeared" since their arrest in the 1970s.

Many are believed by Amnesty to be dead as a result of execution, torture, deliberate starvation and inhuman prison conditions. The human rights organisation said it had specific reports on the deaths of each of the 78 named on a list submitted to the Guinean authorities last year.

Amnesty made its appeal public after the Guinean authorities failed to respond to the list handed over by its delegates during a visit to Conakry in December 1981.

Of some 4,000 prisoners reported to have been arrested for political reasons from 1969 to 1976, about 100 were said by the authorities to have been executed and up to 1,000 are believed to have been released. The fate of approximately 2,900 — most of them never tried — is unknown. But a representative of Amnesty International said "We have no recent reports of any of them being seen alive in custody. There obviously have to be the gravest fears for them."

The movement has received reliable reports that some prisoners died after being put on what was known in the prisons as *la diète noire* (the black diet) — denial of food and water until death. This was reported to have happened to prisoners who failed to "confess" under torture.

Many were secretly executed. On the night of 25 January, 1971, large numbers of political detainees were taken from prisons all over Guinea and never seen again, Amnesty says.

Many others, underfed and usually lacking any medical care, are believed to have died of malnutrition and disease.

Amnesty International has received eyewitness testimony on frequent deaths of prisoners held in overcrowded, insanitary conditions at Camp Boiro in Conakry, Camp Keme Bouraima in Kindia, and elsewhere during the 1970s.

Most of the thousands of "disappeared" were imprisoned during two waves of mass arrests on security grounds in 1971 and 1976. An estimated 3,500 people — including officials, army officers and more than half the government of the time — were seized in 1971 after an abortive attack on

the Guinean capital Conakry by Portuguese forces and Guinean exiles in November 1970.

In 1976, some 500 members of the *Peuhl* ethnic group were arrested after the announcement of an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Sekou Touré by a member of the *Peuhl*. Among those who "disappeared" after arrest was Diallo Tellé, former Guinean ambassador to the United Nations and the first Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Amnesty International published with its appeal details of the 78 prisoners about whom it asked the Guinean authorities last December, and photographs of 48 of them.

The fate of the "disappeared" was one of the subjects raised by two Amnesty International delegates who visited Conakry from December 16 to 23, 1981 and met Government leaders, including President Sekou Touré. A representative of the movement said that the mission, its first contact with Guinean authorities in nearly 15 years, was an important and welcome development but that the authorities failed to shed light on the "disappeared".

CSO: 3400/143

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

POLICE COMMISSIONER WOUNDED--The Lesotho Commissioner of Police, Maj Gen S.R. Matela, has been wounded in a shooting incident at the senior police officers' mess in Maseru. He is in a serious condition, but recovering in the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in the capital. A spokesman for the Lesotho mounted police has confirmed that Major General Matela was wounded by a fellow officer. The other officer was also wounded in the incident. The police are investigating. [Text] [MB221556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/135

LIBERIA

DOE BELIEVED TO BE FIGHTING LOSING BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2937, 1 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Monrovia, September 28--Corruption, the prime reason for the toppling of President William Tolbert in April 1980, is again becoming chronic under Liberia's military People's Redemption Council, in the view of political observers here.

The situation is now so serious that if allowed to grow unchecked corruption would hamper the military government's efforts to develop the country, the observers said.

For several weeks now corruption stories have figured prominently in local newspapers, including the government's NEW LIBERIAN, but they have failed to come out with editorials or commentaries condemning such actions, apart from publishing official communiques.

Although head of state Samuel Doe is still determined to root out corruption in Liberian society, it seems as though he is fighting a losing battle.

In February he sacked three top officials of the National Port Authority (NPA)--the managing director, deputy managing director and acting comptroller--for alleged misappropriation of nearly 1.5 million dollars in the authority's funds.

A month later Mr Doe dismissed special security director Gbeku Wright and the chief accountant at State House--the head of state's own office--for allegedly embezzling more than 166,000 dollars.

Jobs Lost

But the most recent and alarming corruption case surfaced last week when the governor of the National Housing and Savings Bank, Hilary Dennis, was sacked by Mr Doe for alleged misappropriation of 2.9 million dollars from the bank.

At the same time the managing director and operations manager of the Agricultural Bank were also sacked for "failing to account for nearly 200,000 dollars," while Water and Sewer Managing director Hermann Greene and his deputy lost their jobs for their part in a 14,000 dollar plastic pipes racket.

In a recent news interview the co-chairman of the special military tribunal, Colonel Alfred Gayflor, suggested that "drastic" measures should be taken against "unscrupulous" public officials as the only way to stop the present wave of corruption.

He said those entrusted with public offices were required to uphold the confidence reposed in them, but regretted that some of these officials were using their positions for personal gain.

Col. Gayflor suggested that officials caught in acts of corruption should not only be sent to jail, but also have their properties confiscated. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/143

MONJA JAONA BEGINS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

MB201607 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 19 Oct 82

[All Jaona quotes read by announcer]

[Summary from poor reception] "The presidential election campaign has begun on the Malagasy radio and television. Today, Mr Monja Jaona, candidate for the revolutionary movement, MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], began the first of a series of campaign speeches on Malagasy radio and television." Each candidate for the upcoming 7 November presidential election has the right to make a certain number of campaign speeches.

Mr Monja Jaona began his speech by expressing his sympathy with his compatriots for enduring a period of hardship and poverty. "I salute you for not giving up hope despite the great misfortune you have gone through especially in the rural areas, throughout this year. We have endured robbery, banditry and the lack of foodstuffs and medical supplies," he continued.

"Mr Monja Jaona recalled the day his movement decided to nominate him as its candidate for this presidential election." He recalled that he hesitated at first, but he finally decided to accept the nomination and run for the presidency." Mr Monja Jaona also mentioned the numerous calls he had received from several influential people throughout the country to run for the presidency, and said he had answered their call wholeheartedly. He asked his fellow countrymen to support him."

"First of all," he continued, "a change of attitude on your part will do nothing to stop the increasing acts of terrorism, which the leaders of the country have not been able to deal with because they are used to such acts."

"He called for solidarity from all the Malagasy people, during the polls and when the votes are counted, to prevent fraud. Fraternal solidarity for national unity and a future without discrimination will depend on the results of this election."

He instructed his supporters on how to be vigilant on election day. "If all these instructions are calmly followed, if all the voting booths are

closely watched, we can be sure of victory," and added: "Only those who fear losing their positions will resort to rigging the election."

"Mr Monja Jaona concluded his speech with a call to his compatriots to meet with him again next Friday for the second part of his speech."

CSO: 3419/76

MINISTER DESCRIBES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Sep-1 Oct 82 Chamber of Commerce Supplement p 2

[Message by H. Y. Kayira, minister of trade and industry]

[Text]

I AM sure that the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi does not need any reminder of the important role it plays in the economic life of the country and that it is the wish of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, that each one of us should contribute fully, through hard work, toward the economic development of this country in order to uplift the living standards of the ordinary man and woman.

I have no doubt the Chamber is aware that at independence in 1964 Malawi's industrial sector was practically limited to tobacco and the processing of a few other agricultural produce such as tea on estates. It is from that narrow base that diversified industrial activity has expanded at a remarkable pace. Industry has gone into a variety of import substitution and food beverages processing activities. Prior

to independence the rate of industrial growth was 5.4 per cent per annum, but between 1964 and 1980 industrial development (that is the expansion of the manufacturing sector) has proceeded at an average rate of 9.6 per cent per annum and thus increasing its share in Gross Domestic Product from 9 per cent to 12 per cent.

TESTIMONY

This upsurge in industrial activity is a glowing testimony of the confidence the investor has in the stable political climate the country enjoys as a result of the wise and foresighted leadership of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

To encourage Industrial development in Malawi the Government offers a number of incentives to new industries.

Industries may be given what is known as Exclusive Protection.

under the Industrial Development Act (Act No. 55 of 1966) there is provision for an industry to be granted exclusive protection for a limited period of time. When such protection has been granted to a firm, no other enterprise may be granted a licence to manufacture competitive products unless the firm holding such exclusive rights fails to honour its obligations.

In addition to exclusive protection, manufacturers may be granted what are known as Industrial Rebates and Drawbacks. Manufacturers' rebates, or reduction in duty paid, are granted on imported materials required for further processing in Malawi. Industrial drawback regulations on the other hand, allow an exporter in Malawi to claim re-imbursement of all tariff duties on materials used in the manufacture of exported articles.

INCENTIVE

What is known as tariff protection is yet another form of incentive. In this case local manufacturers may apply for tariff protection but in general it is not the policy of the Government to use direct import controls on products which compete with goods made locally. Generally Government would encourage competition in order to achieve good quality and fair prices of products. Industrialists in Malawi may also apply for Tax Rebates which may represent 10 per cent of the cost of new plant and equipment or such rebates may be in respect of all expenditures incurred during a period of eighteen months prior to the start operations. Such rebates may also be considered in respect of a large initial depreciation at the rates of 10 per cent on buildings and 20 per cent on new plant and equipment. It is therefore incumbent upon industrialists and potential entrepreneurs to appreciate and take advantage of these concessions.

As far as new investments are concerned the main instrument of control is the process of licensing by my Ministry. Under the 1966 Industrial Development act all industries employing more than 10 persons or using more than 25 horse power require an industrial licence. The main purpose of

such a licence is to regulate investment by sector and thus avoiding concentration of investments in a limited domestic market which may already be saturated.

In practice, however, almost all applications for industrial licences are approved without difficulty. This illustrates the basic philosophy underlying Government's approach to industrial legislation that while retaining responsibility for safeguarding the economy as a whole, interference with the development of private industry should be as little as possible.

As members of the Chamber are aware, Malawi has focussed its industrial development effort on agro-industry and related industries. In the various agro-industrial sub-sectors promising possibilities exist for projects of modest size in fields such as oilseed extraction, honey and beeswax, livestock and drying, sawmilling and macadamia nut processing, just to mention a few.

I must say that future manufacturing expansion will continue to be based on the country's agricultural, forestry, and livestock resources. This links up with efforts to diversify the estate and small holder sector. In addition to the projects mentioned above, there are large scale projects which have been identified and these include Glass Ma-

nufacturing Projects, the Kasungu Cement Project, the Fertilizer Plant Project, Used Oil refining, and the Leather Tannery and Leather Products Project.

SEDOM

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform members of the Chamber that the Government is also making efforts to promote the establishment and growth of small scale enterprises. In this connection it is hoped to establish a new organization, the Small-Scale Enterprise Development Organisation of Malawi (SEDOM) as an executing agency for the Small-Scale enterprise development programme. It will provide financial and technical assistance as well as carrying out the development of industrial land and workshops to cater for individual small enterprises owned and managed by private Malawians. I, therefore, appeal for close co-operation between your Chamber and the Ministry to make the venture a success.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PLANNED FOR SUGAR DISTRICT

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 25 Sep-1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

FIXING of poles, lines and transformers is about to start at three centres in Nsanje District — which is one of the 12 rural headquarters which will have electricity by 1985.

ESCOM technicians have already gone to the centres — Bangula, Chiromo and Fatima, — with some of the equipment and work is expected to start in the near future.

The rural electrification scheme which started last year under a K10 million loan from the African Development Bank, has so far been completed in Chiradzulu and Nkhotakota, the second sugar-growing district.

ESCOM now plans to extend lines into the remaining areas in Mangochi, Dedza, Dowa, Mzimba and Nkhata Bay.

The scheme has opened opportunities for villagers and rural businessmen to use a cheaper source of energy.

An ESCOM spokesman said that his organisation was confident that by 1985 all the 24 district administration centres will have electricity supply.

"Although the response by the rural community is a bit slow at present, I am sure that in ten years time there will be more consumers," he said.

ESCOM is also extending the use of the hydro-electric power from Mzuzu to Rumphi and Ekwendeni in the Northern region.

Since the opening of the

first phase of the Nkula Falls "B" hydro-electric station last year, many districts have cut down the use of diesel generators.

With the initial output of 60 megawatts, the station almost doubled ESCOM's generating capacity.

In a few years time further extensions to the commission's generating capacity will be made, and there are plans to construct a new hydro-electric station at Kapachira Fall within the next two years, and another power station at Mpata-manga Gorge by 1996.

The hydro-electric system has reduced the domestic supply from 34t to 7t per unit — enabling local people to utilise the power substantially if they wanted to have electricity connected to their houses.

ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER, MARCH

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

Article: "Mauritians To Vote in December and in March"

Text The government intends to organize municipal elections definitively in December and village elections in March 1983. Pending these elections the municipalities and district councils will be administered by the "Transition Committees for Apolitical Administration," which have already been established.

The municipal elections cannot be held sooner since the electoral registers will be ready only towards the end of October. These new registers will be established once the current registration ends towards the end of July.

Furthermore, at a meeting last Monday with the committee chairman and the secretaries of the municipalities and district councils Prem Koonjoo, the minister of regional administration, defined the major principles of the government's regional administration policy. He requested that all nominations, nomination lists and recruitments as well as invitations for bids in the municipalities and village councils be made the object of a serious inquiry with a view to clearing up all alleged cases of fraud, corruption, favoritism and other scandals. Prem Koonjoo also asked the new officials to submit their budgetary proposals and to go ahead with the projects in hand.

As a result of the petition of the Union of Municipality Workers (UMW), which is calling for a commission of inquiry into the five municipalities from 1977 to the present, Premduth Koonjoo is studying this question and intends to discuss it with his colleagues in the government.

Concerning the villages, the minister, in collaboration with his officers, is presently studying the advisability of giving certain villages administrative autonomy with the status of villages having their own governing bodies. There are presently 98 "village council areas." Several villages formerly considered "small localities" fully merit village status with demographic growth. For example, it should be emphasized that localities such as Lalmatie do not have village status. Lalmatie is under the jurisdiction of the Bon Acceuil village council. Another issue under study: the residents of the sugar industry camps are ineligible to vote in the village elections because the camps are private property and consequently they receive no "grant in aid" from the central government. All these questions will be brought to the council of ministers by Prem Koonjoo.

PSM PLANS, COOPERATION WITH MMM REPORTED

PSM Leader on Party Reorganization

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "PSM To Give Itself New Structures To Consolidate Its Grass Roots"]

[Text] The Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) intends to keep its own identity, play its role fully as partner in the framework of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]/PSM alliance and consolidate its grassroots. It is in this spirit that the new party premises, located at the corner of Conde and Moka Streets, were opened yesterday. In a speech to some 400 delegates who were present for the opening ceremony yesterday, PSM leader Harish Boodhoo also emphasized that for three weeks the PSM has been proceeding with reorganization and restructuring of the party--restructuring that is being done in a scientific manner in order to consolidate the party's grass roots. Boodhoo also appealed to the 25 percent who voted Labor in the last elections to abandon their old party to join the PSM "because this party is the sole and true heir of the party of Anquetil, Sahadeo and Rosemont."

The new structures established will enable the PSM to give a new impetus to its activities. Already the party is actively preparing to tackle the municipal elections at the MMM's side. Boodhoo wished to emphasize that the struggle is continuing, recalling that the PSM "was born in suffering and humiliation." "At the time of the dispute within the Labor Party, there were numerous contemptible attacks on my family, attacks which I am trying to forget," the PSM leader indicated. The party, he explained, will avoid falling into the same trap as the Worker Party by isolating itself from the masses; to the contrary, we will pursue the dialog already begun several months ago. "All the party's members of parliament, without distinction, will be present at the new offices each day in rotation to hear the grievances of the masses," he added.

Speaking of the PSM's role, Boodhoo felt that his party had contributed in an important and significant manner to the brilliant victory of 11 June. "Certain persons as well as certain journalists have tried to gloss over this role by presenting the PSM as a party whose contribution to the victory of 11 June was insignificant. Even foreign journalists have been manipulated. But for all that, I blame no minister and no member of the MMM/PSM alliance. I wish to emphasize, however, that the PSM's role was very important and significant for this victory," said the PSM leader, adding that his party would always keep its offices open to the public in order to keep the situation from turning against it in the 1987 elections.

The new premises will include different offices for the general secretary and the leader of the party, as well as a room for receiving approximately 200 persons for meetings. Each district's files will be kept in a specific filing cabinet.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony, a collection organized on the spot brought the PSM treasury the amount of 3,018.95, or the equivalent of a month and a half's rent.

Jagnauth Visit to PSM Headquarters

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Article: "Aneerood Jugnauth: 'PSM Has Offices Worthy of A Serious Party'; The Alliance Will Last More Than Five Years"]

[Text] Unity between "two brother parties" was the keynote of the visit yesterday afternoon by Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister and MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] president, to the new PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] headquarters at the corner of Conde and Souillac Streets in Port Louis. On this occasion Harish Boodhoo, deputy prime minister and PSM leader, summarized what he called the two parties' sacred mission: to write our people and liberate our country. A mission which, Jugnauth feels, will cement the alliance between the two parties for a long time to come. "This alliance will last more than five years," he declared to the press.

The PSM has given itself spacious and comfortable premises. "They are worthy of a serious party," Aneerood Jugnauth commented.

The excellent relations between the two men were obvious yesterday, especially when Boodhoo declared to the press, "I take a lot of inspiration from Aneerood Jugnauth. I call him often to ask his advice." For his part, Jugnauth revealed that as long ago as the formation of the PSM, he had envisaged an alliance between this party and his own for the general elections which were expected at that time.

Jugnauth also said that the PSM has a promising future, all the more so since "there is a vacancy" on the political chessboard "which will be filled by the PSM."

Jugnauth emphasized that despite the fact that there exist between the two parties "certain slight differences on certain problems, we share the same overall opinion on the situation of the Island of Mauritius and its future."

In other respects a fact was noted which is perhaps unprecedented in political alliances in Mauritius: a large color poster of Jugnauth occupies a place of honor over the reception desk for visitors to the PSM H.Q. A map of the Island of Mauritius is also there with Jugnauth's photograph above it and, a little lower, according to the order of precedence in the government hierarchy, Harish Boodhoo's photograph. Thus the PSM has probably made a point of showing, right in its headquarters, the preponderant role of the leader of the MMM/PSM Alliance, Aneerood Jugnauth.

9380
CSO: 4719/1193

SILWF ACTIVITIES TO BE REORGANIZED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

Article: "SILWF Activities To Be Reorganized"

Text A complete report on living conditions and the terms for rental and rental purchase of housing projects constructed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund (SILWF) will be submitted to Cassam Uteem, the minister of employment, social security and national solidarity.

Ministry officials are preparing this report on these housing projects and Dockers Flats at the minister's request. After the report in question has been studied, measures will be taken to improve living conditions in these housing projects. It may be that the terms surrounding the rental and rental purchase of the SILWF cottages will be modified.

The SILWF Committee will be reshuffled in weeks to come. All trade unions or groups of affiliated trade unions which have not been represented thus far will have seats on this committee. The committee, we are told, will be reorganized to give a larger share to representation of workers and artisans.

The "Social Welfare Committees" will also be reviewed. In the past, only those close to the outgoing government sat on these committees. Henceforth these committees will be much more representative of the constituency. The Public Assistance Committees will also be reorganized. It should be noted that these committees, especially the Social Welfare Committees, have not been renewed since 1979.

In other respects, the minister of employment used his influence with the minister of health, Jocelyn Seenyen, so that medical examinations of workers hired for contracts in Saudi Arabia are performed in state hospitals. Until recently, these medical examinations were required to be performed in private clinics at a cost of 300 to 350 rupees.

9380
CSO: 4719/1191

MAURITIUS

PANEL TO AID MINISTER ON CENSORSHIP QUESTION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Jul 82 p 4

Article: "Panel To Be Established Soon To Advise Minister of Information on Censorship"

[Text] Yesterday the Minister of Information Harish Boodhoo announced his decision to form a "panel" consisting of a chairman and four members to advise him on all questions relating to film censorship. At the government house yesterday, while receiving the country's religious leaders, Boodhoo broached the measures to be taken for more effective control of films. He indicated that, in compliance with the Cinematograph Amendment Act of 1981, a Film censorship consultative panel will be instituted very rapidly. Measures will also be taken to reduce the number of censors, presently 548, to only one hundred. This is being done to better control the films viewed.

On this occasion, before some twenty religious leaders, Boodhoo reviewed the different legal provisions on film censorship. Films can be imported only by persons holding a license, he recalled. These films are taken over by an officer of the Ministry of Information at customs and are kept in the ministry until they have been viewed by the censors. The sequences removed are kept in the ministry. Any person who violates the law by indulging in certain irregularities such as changing the title of certain films or adding sequences (tibout) to films exploited in the film industry will be subject to fines not to exceed 5,000 rupees and a period of imprisonment.

In other respects, the discussions focused essentially of the necessity of putting an end to the wave of pornography which has been mounting for some years in the country. The police's cooperation will be sought for this purpose starting today. Invited to deal severely with pornographic literature, the minister said that initially he will concentrate his efforts on leading the campaign against pornography on the screen. The minister's attention was also drawn to violence.

Monsignor Margeot, among other religious dignitaries, said he was prepared to assist the government in its task. A second meeting with the religious leaders will take place on Saturday 10 July.

9380

CSO: 4719/1191

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION, THESES FOR FOURTH CONGRESS

Assembly Resolution on Fourth Congress

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 82 p 3

[Resolution of the People's Assembly concerning the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress; date not specified]

[Excerpts] An important resolution containing guidelines for deputies in the People's Assembly and the provincial people's assemblies in preparation for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress was approved during the 10th session of the People's Assembly. Here is the full text of the resolution.

A broad mass movement is beginning throughout the country in preparation for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

It is the duty of the FRELIMO Party, as society's leading force, to define, direct, and control the entire process of preparation for the fourth congress, while the provincial people's assemblies and the deputies, as the people's representatives and proxies, are to participate in that work by energizing the inhabitants to carry out the activities decided upon in preparation for the congress.

The People's Assembly, meeting in its 10th session, orders the following:

1. Each provincial people's assembly must approve a specific plan of activities to be carried out in preparation for the fourth congress. That plan must be subordinate to and coordinated with the plans established by the party at the level in question.

2. It must be a central concern of the provincial people's assemblies, as part of their support for preparations for the fourth congress, to:

a) Insure fulfillment of the working plans already drawn up for the assemblies--that is, to dynamize the operation of the working committees and assign them specific tasks.

b) Implement, through additional effort, the new tasks defined in Law No 3/77 on the Seven Principles and Nine Tasks, the tasks defined in the Resolution on

the Political and Organizational Offensive, and the work of the provincial people's assemblies and the deputies.

c) Organize enlightenment campaigns for the inhabitants concerning the activity of the armed gangs so as to reveal their true nature as bandits in the pay of imperialism, with the people participating in and being mobilized for unceasing combat against those gangs.

d) Develop activities aimed at giving direct support to the holding of the fourth congress, for example:

To mobilize artists and craftsmen to produce works extolling our revolution, our history, and the holding of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

To collect funds in support of the congress.

To promote the embellishment and decoration of workplaces and residences.

To induce all the workers to commit themselves rigorously to an increase in production and productivity, strict control of discipline at work, and activities in connection with socialist emulation.

Approved by the People's Assembly.

Theses for Fourth FRELIMO Congress

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The theses for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress are based on a Marxist-Leninist analysis of our reality and establish priorities in the present phase of our struggle.

At the third congress, we defined the main outlines of our economic and social development, formulated principles, and laid down the strategy for a long period in our struggle.

The fourth congress will take stock of what we have accomplished in the years since then, correct the errors that have been committed, and establish the main guidelines for the next 5 years.

The theses being proposed constitute a synthesis of those guidelines and will be submitted to the congress by the Central Committee for discussion and approval. Once approved by the congress, the theses will be the guide for all party activity and the basis for drawing up our economic, social, and cultural plans and for the conduct of our foreign policy over the next few years.

The draft theses were prepared on the basis of the thorough reflection engaged in at the First National Party Conference on our country's current situation and the main problems facing us today in the struggle against underdevelopment and for the building of the socialist society. That reflection was later enriched at the 10th session of the Central Committee, which approved the draft theses.

Full discussion of the theses by party members and the entire population will further enrich their content and guarantee that they indeed express the aspirations of the Mozambican working classes in the new phase of our struggle.

The first thesis is concerned with the nature of our achievements. The thesis declares that our achievements are not the automatic result of our independence. They result from the socialist nature of our revolution.

Those achievements were possible because our independence resulted from the revolutionary armed struggle headed by the Mozambique Liberation Front. Because of that, unlike what is happening in other countries, our independence has a revolutionary and people's content. It is the workers and peasants who are in power, and they exercise that power for their own benefit.

The second thesis asserts the need to strengthen our party's leading role. It emphasizes that the process of building socialism requires that the party be thoroughly rooted in the masses, that it strengthen its class character, and that it gain new strength and mobilize and direct the entire people.

The thesis emphasizes that we achieve successes only to the extent that we apply the party line correctly on the basis of a scientific analysis of reality. Only the close link between the party and the masses enables us to make correct decisions corresponding to the interests and aspirations of the people. Only that link guarantees that our decisions will be implemented in a consistent and dynamic manner.

The third thesis declares that the experience in the liberated zones continues to be the party's source of inspiration, particularly as regards the style and methods of work and the political and ideological education of the people.

Our party's style and methods of work are democratic and rooted in the people: they are inspired directly by the experience of the Mozambique Liberation Front in the liberated zones.

The fourth thesis indicates the major priorities for our economic development. It emphasizes that victory over underdevelopment requires that we concentrate our efforts on socialization of the rural areas, industrial production, and manpower training.

Socialization of the rural areas is a central concern for the party and state because that is what makes it possible to rapidly develop our agriculture and radically transform the life of the majority of our people, who live in the rural areas.

The thesis points out that industry is directed at the development of natural resources that do not require big investments, examples being fishing, hunting, forests, and water.

This thesis says that manpower training is the third major aspect of our strategy for development. We assign priority to the eradication of illiteracy and to adult education, technical-vocational training, and teacher training. The

party stimulates, supports and controls training activities in all production locations. All training activities are aimed at training competent professionals, providing them with a socialist education and deep patriotic feeling.

The fifth thesis indicates the path for solving the material problems we still face. It declares that their solution will be the result of combining big projects with small projects and local initiative, spotlighting the importance of aware commitment by the Mozambican worker.

In carrying out small projects, our inspiration comes mainly from the experience gained in the liberated zones during the war against colonialism. By basing our action on our own strength and encouraging people's solutions, we released the people's creative initiative, and that made it possible to solve their most pressing problems.

The sixth thesis points out that as a result of the revolution's victories, the class struggle is growing more severe and action by the enemy is intensifying. To defend the fatherland and the revolution, it is necessary to strengthen the armed forces and the security forces constantly, preserve their class character, and guarantee broad participation by the masses in the tasks of defense.

The Political and Organizational Offensive constitutes the permanent methodology specific to our reality. Through it our party assumes and permanently retains the initiative in the class struggle and reduces the bourgeoisie to passive defense.

The seventh thesis declares that life in a socialist society such as ours is characterized by the constant development of democracy, the strengthening of legality, and the guarantee of security and well-being for the citizens.

The thesis begins by emphasizing that in the People's Republic of Mozambique, power belongs to the alliance between workers and peasants and is exercised by that alliance under the direction of its vanguard party, the FRELIMO Party.

In practice, the people exercise power through the institutions of people's government, primarily the provincial people's assemblies. The organs of government at the various levels render accounts to the provincial people's assemblies. The party guides the organs of people's government at the various levels and insures the functioning of the provincial people's assemblies.

The eighth and final thesis tells us that the struggle for peace and international cooperation are the fundamental aspects of the foreign policy of our party and state and that imperialism is the chief obstacle to the achievement of those objectives.

In the vanguard of the struggle for peace, we are united with the other Marxist-Leninist parties and the other socialist countries; we are allies of the national liberation movement and of the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces of the entire world. On the international level, we strive to consolidate that broad worldwide anti-imperialist front.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

MEETING ON BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Talks began in Maputo yesterday between delegations from our country and the GDR in connection with the Joint Commission for Cooperation Between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the GDR. The meeting is being held to take stock of the distance covered to date and also to project new areas for cooperation, as was emphasized by Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing and cochairman of the joint commission, in his opening speech.

The first few days of the meeting will be spent taking stock of existing cooperation, with reports by eight subcommissions on the progress of bilateral projects. Those subcommissions are concerned with the areas of agriculture, geology and mines, transportation, postal service and telecommunications, training, manpower and vocational training, construction, fishing, industry, foreign trade, finance, and technical-scientific cooperation.

After the reports have been presented, the second phase of negotiations will begin, involving questions raised by the reports and a discussion of proposals for possible undertakings to be carried out by the two parties.

Even a superficial analysis of the level of cooperation between Mozambique and the GDR reveals that the trade already existing between the two countries is quite encouraging. In 5 years, for example, the volume of trade has tripled and now totals \$100 million (about 3.7 billion meticals). Mozambican exports to the GDR in 1982 have doubled in comparison with 1980, and this year's trade between the two socialist countries is also up 16 percent in comparison with 1981.

The figures we have just mentioned make the GDR one of our country's most important trading partners, and they led Minister Julio Carrilho to regard that bilateral trade as "exemplary" and to conclude that it "can and must" be extended to "other areas of bilateral cooperation."

In the economic field, the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are currently cooperating in various programs, among them the preparation of 120,000 hectares of land for agricultural production; a program in the coal sector; a pegmatite program; a textile complex; the manufacture of railroad cars (another agreement will be signed this year between enterprises in the two countries);

an IFA truck assembly plant (all the material conditions for its construction have been met); the preparation of railway lines, and so on.

The two parties and the Soviet Union have signed tripartite cooperation agreements in the fields of coal and pegmatites. In the cadre training sector--another area in which the RPM and the GDR have cooperation agreements--we can report the return to Mozambique of the first trainees (out of several hundred) to receive their occupational training in that socialist country. Also underway is the establishment of new training centers. And lastly, support from the GDR made it possible this year to inaugurate the Social and Cultural Center at CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

GREEK SHIP RUNS AGROUND; BEIRA, QUELIMANE RADIOS SILENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The crewmembers from the Greek ship "Etoles" will be repatriated tomorrow, when they will leave Maputo for Athens. Meanwhile, the Etoliki Shipping Company, which owns the "Etoles," has already sent \$7,000 to the MADAL Agricultural Company as reimbursement for the labor and expenses incurred in rescuing the crew. The "Etoles" went aground near Chinde just before daybreak last 14 August.

According to information received from the MADAL firm's manager, Rudolf Muller, an appraiser from Lloyds (a London insurance company) will arrive in Quelimane today from Durban, South Africa to determine why the "Etoles" went aground and assess the damage. The ship was carrying 1,700 tons of miscellaneous cargo.

The destination of the cargo, which was on its way from the South African port of Durban to Italy, has not yet been announced. It will be known after the appraiser finishes his work. In that connection, Rudolf Muller said that the "destination of the cargo will be decided jointly by the shipping firm and Lloyds."

In the meantime, the Etoliki Shipping Company, which owns the ship, has already sent a telex announcing that it has sent \$7,000 to cover the expenses incurred by MADAL in rescuing the crew, whose captain is still in Quelimane.

"But we still expect to receive more money," added Muller, who pointed out that the total expenses will not be determined until the work is completely finished.

Eight crewmembers from the "Etoles" arrived in Maputo on Wednesday night on board an LAM [Mozambique Airlines] aircraft from Quelimane.

Our correspondent in Quelimane advised us yesterday that the Greek freighter went aground at 0300 hours on 14 August because of bad weather and strong currents at the mouth of the Salina River. It is stranded on the Milambi sandbar in Chinde, about 3 miles from where the "Castle Glory" is still aground.

An appraiser from Lloyds, the international insurance company, is due to land in Quelimane today on board a chartered plane from South Africa.

Our correspondent in Quelimane reported by telephone that when the ship went aground, its call for help (SOS) went unheard at the ports of Beira and Quelimane because their radios were out of operation. The radio in Chinde is out of order.

The crewmembers were helped from the place where the "Etoles" went aground to the town of Chinde by local residents who got there in "almadias" [native African boats]. The rest of the work was done by MADAL.

11798
CSO: 3442/6

FATE OF MINERS IN SOUTH AFRICA LAMENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Boavida Funjua]

[Text] The first thing I heard when I arrived in the Hulene neighborhood on Friday afternoon was that an old schoolmate of mine from primary school had returned after leaving the country legally 3 years ago to go look for a job in the South African mines, where he thought he would be able to earn dozens of contos in a short time.

Influenced by other schoolmates who also dropped out of school before completing their primary education, Raimundo fulfilled all the necessary requirements for making the move, and by using his "connections," he was able to leave after 3 months of uncertainty as to whether he would be able to go.

Being somebody with money earned in South Africa and having clothes different from everyone around him--that was the dream that my former schoolmate hoped to fulfill when he left for the mines.

Three years passed, and nothing more was heard of him.

On Friday, by chance, I met Raimundo's sister--an amusing and affable young woman but one whose conduct I have reason to suspect--on a street in the Hulene neighborhood. She shouted in my ear:

"My brother came back 2 weeks ago. Don't you want to go visit him?"

In response to her question, I said that I would arrange a time to go see my old schoolmate.

I decided to spend a little time visiting Raimundo and recalling old times.

"What are you doing now?" was the question he fired at me as soon as I entered his house. "I'm still studying." "For how long?" he insisted.

I evaded his question and launched my counterattack: "And what have you been doing for the past 3 years?"

"I've been working. People live well down there. All you have to do is keep out of politics.

"The only thing I worry about when I am there is my family. So I decided to come back."

Half a dozen other people who were also visiting were listening closely to Raimundo's words. Ignorance, although not absolute, of the reality being experienced in South Africa prevented them from reflecting on what they were hearing. On the contrary, they were admiring the speaker and agreeing with everything he said.

Making an attempt to submerge myself in the underworld atmosphere prevailing there as a way of understanding certain things better, I felt the force of the words of those who say that "in South Africa one lives well; all you have to do is not get involved in political issues."

I recalled many others who go to South Africa and accept as normal the "separate development" of the races, in which wages, jobs, education, and health are a privilege to which access is determined by the color of one's skin.

I recalled that many people come back from South Africa with cars and other items of value, but they do not tell about the reality being experienced there or about what they had to go through to get the things that they try to present as a faithful mirror of the country of the rand.

I also recalled the "magaizas" who bring in cars and other items because someone made it easy for them to bring them into this country without paying customs duties.

I recalled that many people who go to South Africa become remote and indifferent, accepting every kind of humiliation, and when they arrive in Mozambique, they conceal what they experienced there.

Raimundo came back. His parents had moved to Inhambane because they could not stand life in the city. When he arrived home, his sister was the only one there.

He has sold everything he brought back from South Africa to friends, and all he has left is money, which he squanders day after day with "friends" who show him the way to Sanzala, FACIM [Maputo International Fair], and other places of entertainment.

When I met him again, he told me he wanted to return to South Africa to fulfill the dream that he had not succeeded in achieving.

"I have sworn that if I succeed this time, I will change my life. It all depends on whether they let me go or not."

From time to time I ran across Raimundo. He was invariably waiting in front of the Ministry of Health to get his vaccination certificates.

The only problem was that procedures seemed to be taking longer than he had predicted.

Young Raimundo told me one day: "It's a shattered dream."

Why shattered? He never told anybody the truth, which was bitter. He had told his friends that he had left a lot of things in South Africa, but no one can remember his ever saying what those things were.

He never told anybody how much he earned or whether he had a decent place to live. Today he is leaving again.

He is leaving for the mines.

Will he succeed in fulfilling his dream this time?

11798
CSO: 3442/6

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--An Italian delegation headed by Roberto Palleschi, that country's deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been in Maputo since last night. Roberto Palleschi came to Mozambique for the purpose of meeting with Mozambican authorities to make arrangements for the third session of the Mozambique-Italy Joint Commission, which will meet in the near future. The Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs told our reporters: "During our visit, we will examine in detail those projects in which we might participate and which were proposed by Mozambican authorities." The existing prospects for the 3-year cooperation program will also be discussed during the visit as a followup to the discussions held in Italy during the visit to that country by Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons. Cooperation with Italy also includes the start of work on two major projects in Mozambique this year. They are the Corumane Dam and the Pequenos Libombos Dam. In that connection, the head of the visiting delegation is going to familiarize himself with the progress of those projects. Also scheduled during this visit is a trip to Sofala Province, where the Italian deputy minister will visit the port of Beira. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 8] 11798

CSO: 3442/6

NIGERIAN ENVOY ON COOPERATION WITH IVORY COAST

AB071120 Lagos NAN in English 1055 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Article by Samuel Ajibola]

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Oct. (NAN)--The Nigerian Embassy in Abidjan is making efforts "to organize and launch a special fund to build a school of international standard in the Ivory Coast," the Nigerian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Denis Ukume, said in the Ivorian capital at the weekend.

Addressing Nigerians at a party in Abidjan organized to mark Nigeria's 22nd independence anniversary, Ambassador Ukume also said that his mission was also exploring the possibility of establishing a Nigerian-Ivorian Friendship Association to bring together nationals of both countries.

Ambassador Ukume spoke of the cordial ties existing between Nigeria and the Ivory Coast as well as the "several consultations" that go on between the leaders of the two countries who have been working together and tirelessly toward breaking artificial linguistic barriers in order to bring about wholesale socioeconomic development on the African continent.

He added that the importance the federal government attached to Ivorian-Nigerian relations was evidenced by, among other things, the opening of a Nigerian Information Center in the Ivory Coast and the establishment, by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, of a west African regional bureau in the Ivorian capital.

Embassy officials estimate that there are more than one million Nigerians in the Ivory Coast.

CSO: 3400/121

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS END TO VETO POWER IN UN

AB141207 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Libyan representative to the United Nations recently called for the abrogation of the veto power conferred on the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The permanent members--the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China--can each use the veto power to block the decisions of the United Nations and this has happened on many significant issues. For instance, the United States has on many occasions vetoed the decision of the Security Council on important global issues. Her recent outwitting [as heard] of the Tanzanian foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, from becoming the secretary general of the United Nations is a case in point. It is also on record that the United States used the same power to prevent the early admission of Angola to the United Nations a few years ago.

Thus, the provision for veto power in the UN Charter has more or less become a veritable instrument for furthering the global rivalry between the two superpowers. The role which the use of veto has played in obstructing the imposition of total sanctions on apartheid South Africa cannot be overlooked. With this power, one or two of the permanent members of the Security Council have continued to sustain the obnoxious regime in Pretoria militarily and economically. From all indications, the fundamental objective of the UN Charter which can be summarized as the quest for global peace and security cannot be truly achieved as long as the veto power is exercised in the organization. This is because the continued retention of this clause in the charter has done more harm than good. Of course, the veto power has become a stumbling block to world peace.

As an international political organization in which the world relies for international peace and security, a clause that disrupts the speedy execution of its aims and objectives should have been removed from the charter. The exercise of veto in the organization has now generated a high level of mistrust and suspicion among members of the Security Council as the five permanent members seem to have become enigmatic and unpredictable among their less powerful counterparts. The use of veto power in the organization has rendered the world body powerless. It has also heightened the degree of

tension in the world and, worst of all, it has relegated international law and diplomacy to the background.

However, the member nations of the organization seem to have increasingly taken cognizance of the dangers which veto power poses to international peace and security. Apparently, some of them have called for either the elimination of the clause from the charter or an increase in the number of the permanent members of the organization although this has yielded no fruit. And even now, African members of the organization have continued to advocate the inclusion of one of their members as a permanent member of the Security Council. But unfortunately, the use of veto power has rendered their dream unrealistic.

This phenomenon therefore calls for an urgent change. The General Assembly as the biggest organ of the United Nations should now pass a stronger resolution abrogating the use of the veto power by any member of the organization. If this is done, many of the tensions in the world today will be over and the dawn of a lasting global peace and security will emerge.

CSO: 3400/119

BRIEFS

LAND BILL TERMED 'OBNOXIOUS'--A Bill which seeks to repeal the Land Use Decree (1978) would soon be presented to the senate. The Bill seeks to repeal the decree which was promulgated by the former military government. The decree, until date, vests the ownership of land in the country to state governments. Sponsoring the new Bill to repeal this law, are six senators led by Senator Cyrus Nunieh (NPN Rivers). Others are Senators Isa Obaro Joseph Ansa Olu Akpata Ademola Adegoke and Josiah Ani. Addressing National Assembly correspondents in Lagos on Tuesday Senator Cyrus Nunieh explained that the Bill which is expected to be tabled after the Sallah holidays was aimed at reverting the land ownership to the original owners by repealing the decree. Describing the decree as obnoxious and repugnant to the history and tradition of the land, Senator Nunieh added that it was also a mockery of democracy. He observed that the decree was aimed at curtailing compensations accruing from land sales by individuals saying the National Assembly had the powers to regulate compensations proportionate to any land acquired by government. The senator said the decree had deprived individuals of their right ownership to the "highest rated property" (land), and therefore unconstitutional. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 32]

OGUN STATE LOANS--Ogun State Government has within the last six months secured more than ₦106 million internal loans to finance major capital projects in the state. Among the projects are ₦140 million Abeokuta Water Scheme, ₦18 million Omo Wood complex, ₦21 million Kuto market, Abeokuta and Ita-Osu market, Ijebu-Ode, ₦13.2 million state Pharmaceutical project, ₦13.2 million Otta Hotel and ₦5 million Ijebu-Ode Hotel. These facts were revealed last week by the Ogun State Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Olufemi Okunronmu while briefing newsmen on activities of his ministry. He announced measures to be embarked upon to improve income tax allocation machinery in Ogun State. These include enforcement of the registration of business premises law, production of tax clearance for transactions, setting up of a tax assessment appeal committee, increase in the tax deposit deductions from payment to contractors, and actual payment to the treasury of PAYE tax of government employees. Others include the use of standard tables for assessment tax in instalments, creation of a tax litigation section and strengthening of the Otta tax office. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 2]

BORNO EMPLOYEES FORFEIT ALLOWANCES--In its efforts to contain the biting economic crisis, the Borno State Government has announced that its civil servants will forfeit their yearly basic and transport allowances covering the period from January to December 1981. The announcement did not go down well with the workers in the state who are now poised to wage a war with the government over the issue. To this end, the joint action committee of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), has threatened the state government with a strike action, starting from September 26, this year, "unless the demand of the workers were met on time." It was also discovered that since the inception of the civilian administration in 1979, Borno State workers, particularly the local government staff, have not been getting their salaries promptly and regularly. [Excerpts] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Sep 82 p 40]

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS--Nigeria produced 39,119,230 barrels of crude oil last July, and exported 30,172,443.8 barrels, it has been announced in Lagos. The figures, given by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) revealed an average production rate of 1.26 million barrels daily. But it showed a decrease of 23 per cent in production and 33 per cent in export on the June figures. The NNPC attributed the decline to persisting lulls in the world oil market. In the domestic market, the NNPC said 3,233,983 barrels of crude oil were supplied to the three local refineries while 2,029,290 barrels were furnished under the off-shore processing arrangement, to augment domestic refining capacity. According to the NNPC, the posted prices for Nigeria's crude oil were ₦25.99 a barrel, for the high quality crude, and ₦24.45 a barrel for the medium grade. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Sep 82 p 1]

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON SENATOR--Senator Shitta-Bey claimed in Lagos yesterday that two attempts had been made on his life by undisclosed persons. The first attempt, he revealed, was reported in the Senate and the second attempt was reported to the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO). Senator Shitta-Bey who declared for the NPN last Saturday was addressing newsmen on why he left the UPN. He declared that he would soon send his letter of withdrawal from the Senate to the clerk. Senator Shitta-Bey lamented an attack by the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) which he accused of deviating from its original ideology, aims and objectives. He pointed out that when Governor Lateef Jakande began to deviate from the UPN programmes, he made his stand clear to the UPN leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo, at a meeting held at the Eko Holiday Inn but the UPN leader told him he should not expect the governor to consult him on all matters concerning Lagos State. He explained that his experiences in the party made him declare for the National Party of Nigeria to enable him continue his fight for the people of Lagos State. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Sep 82 p 32]

ABUJA'S POPULATION SWELLS--The population of Abuja has grown in the last few days following the arrival of the first group of federal civil servants in the future capital. Politicians are also arriving in large numbers, as are job-seekers, who daily throng the once-sparingly populated accelerated district construction projects in search of jobs. There are also members of the armed forces and students from Federal government colleges, who daily go

to the colourful parade grounds for rehearsals in preparation for the National Day celebrations on October 1. The festival road, which stretches from the Sheraton Hotel complex, now under construction, to the neighbouring market complex, also under construction, has witnessed increased volume of traffic in the last few days. Makeshift provisions and medicine stores as well as restaurants have grown in number, and people troop in there in the absence of better service. A bottle of lager beer now sells as much as ₦1.70, while a bottle of soft drink sells for 40k. A tiny loaf of bread sells for 30k. Meanwhile, the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) has intensified efforts to get the completed houses and flats ready for allocation to civil servants who at present live at the "field base" or in the hotels at Suleja, 40 kilometres away. The authority's permanent secretary, Malam Aliyu Mohammed, told newsmen that "all hands are on deck to make the movement to Abuja a success." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

ONDO TEACHERS MAY STRIKE--All the 25,000 teachers in Ondo State are to begin an indefinite strike action from mid-night of September 30. This followed their 14-day ultimatum given the state government last week over the non-payment of their salaries for the past two months. The chairman of the state wing of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), Mr. L.A. Egunjobi, told newsmen in Akure yesterday that teachers would withdraw their services from the classrooms enmasse with effect from that date. The fundamental grievances of teachers in the state, according to the chairman, included the non-payment of running grants to primary and post-primary institutions for the past two sessions. Non-payment of marking fees to teachers for primary six examinations of 1979/80 sessions despite the fact that the state government collected examination fees from pupils. Non marking of primary six examinations for two consecutive sessions (1980/81/1981/82), non-issuance of primary six certificates to successful candidates since 1976 and the delay and irregularity in the payment of salaries of teachers since May this year. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Sep 82 p 32]

REPRESENTATIVE EKPENYONG DEAD--A fifth member of the House of Representatives was reported dead yesterday. He was Mr. J.O. Ekpenyong (GNPP, Cross River State). Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke told the House Mr. Ekpenyong was killed by an illness. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Oct 82 p 1]

END TO STRIKES URGED--The Federal Ministry of Labour has been urged to evolve a means whereby illegal strike actions by workers could be permanently stopped. Making the call in Benin, the chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) Mr Tayo Akpata, said workers unions all over the country were fond of disregarding the labour laws each time they go on strike. Mr Akpata who was speaking on an NTA programme "guest of the week" said that the after effect of any strike action taken by workers was always a setback to the economy of the country. According to him, the Nigerian Ports Authority was chronically infested by strike action. Mr Akpata stated that it cannot afford to be idle for one minute. Mr Akpata said that strike actions was common in NPA because there were three separate workers unions--the Dock Workers Union, the NPA workers union and the Senior Staff Workers Union. He said that strike actions were common more with the Dock Workers

Union to whom the NPA have no direct control. The Dock Workers, he said are servants of contractors employed by the NPA. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 2]

SENATOR RESIGNS--Senator Sikiru Shitta Bey has resigned his seat in the Senate. A letter he addressed to the Senate President, Dr Joseph Wayas, dated October 6, stated that since he was expelled by the UPN in December last year, he had remained without a party in the Senate. He urged the senate president to look for the true interpretation of sections 64(1) and 37(b) of the constitution in regard to his expulsion on the expression "sponsorship" by the UPN within the meaning of section 64(1)g. He said that his expulsion from the UPN automatically terminated his sponsorship as at the date it took effect. Senator Shitta Bey made it clear that section 37(b) of the constitution did not apply to him. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Oct 82 p 5]

PIRACY SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Five piracy suspects have been arrested in Warri, Bendel State, over the theft of more than N2,500 aboard a passenger boat in the riverine area. Marine policemen held four of them on Independence Day and seized a Yamaha engine, stolen from one boat and later installed on another. Police claimed that the gang opened gun-fire on them and fled with their boats when they ran out of ammunition. One was thought to be severely hurt in the escape. A fifth was picked up from his home, shown to police by one of the arrested four. At the home of the one who fled with his wounds, police recovered 19 rounds of .303 live ammunition and nine Suzuki motor cycles, it was claimed. The assistant commissioner of police for the Delta command, Mr. J. Brisibene confirmed the arrests. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 p 40]

KWARA TEACHERS MAY STRIKE--Kwara State's 16,000 primary and secondary school teachers may stop work on October 25 if the government failed before then to pay five months' outstanding salaries to teachers in 47 schools. The man who has threatened to call them out on industrial action, Rev. J. O. Aluko, state chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) said the teachers had 14 grievances against the government. He said they wanted a teaching service commission, five months outstanding salaries for teachers in 47 secondary schools, two years leave bonus for teachers in secondary schools and one year bonus for those in primary schools. The teachers also wanted merit awards for deserving headmasters and two vice-principals as in government schools, "Shagari" awards and grant for teachers monthly salaries and allowances. To a question, Rev. Aluko suggested that, to make the new education policy more meaningful, primary schools should be its foundation. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 p 40]

END TO LAYOFFS URGED--The Federal Government has been called upon to halt the mass retrenchment now being carried out by major distributive and industrial companies in the country. An NPN gubernatorial aspirant in Lagos State, Chief Akin Ogunmade-Davies, asked the President to enter into dialogue with the private sector through the Ministry of Labour with a view to averting a fast deteriorating situation which may slide the country unto the path of chaos. The country must find a will and a way to curb the

escalating unemployment problem which is getting worse daily. Chief Ogunmade-Davies also urged President Shehu Shagari to relax some of his current economic measures in the national interest. The Chief said that the measures under reference are those that apply to raw materials and spare parts for industries "if due care is not taken, Chief Ogunmade-Davies concluded, "the wheels of industry will grind to a halt" and the result will be a calamity. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 82 p 2]

POLITICAL RALLY BAN LIFTED--The ban on political rallies, public preaching and processions in Plateau State has been lifted. A statement by the State Police Command in Jos yesterday said the ban was lifted because of the apparent peaceful atmosphere now prevailing in the state. The statement however warned members of the public to refrain from all acts of lawlessness and the use of provocative statements and slogans during rallies. [Text] [AB071614 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 82]

PLATEAU STATE STARTS BANK--The Plateau State government has established a commercial bank with an initial capital of 5 million naira. Known as the Land Bank of Nigeria, the bank has a seven-man board of directors with Mr Inges Smith Shammaah of Cherry Construction Company as chairman. [Text] [AB072134 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 82]

NIGERIAN-BENINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION--A 2-day meeting of the Nigeria-Benin Boundary Commission opened in Lagos yesterday. It is considering draft proposals for the legalization of the work of demarcation and survey from the concrete pillar marks south of Badagry Creek to the coast and the delimitation of the offshore area of the boundary. The meeting will also consider progress reports on the continuation of the demarcation and survey of the boundary north of the pillar marking. At the opening, the minister of works, Prof Sunday Essang, described boundary matters as very sensitive. Professor Essang, who is leading the Nigerian delegation at the talks, expressed the hope that the two countries would not allow such issues to disturb the atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and cooperation between them. Also addressing the opening session, the Beninese minister of transport, Francois Dossou, noted with delight the way the commission had carried out its job. This, he observed, showed the degree of confidence reposed in it by the two countries. [Text] [AB221000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/120

SENEGAL

PREMIER DISCUSSES UNLAWFUL ENRICHMENT, ENERGY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Before Senegalese justice, there are neither minor nor major offenders, there are only offenders who may have committed more or less serious infringements, the prime minister, Habib Thiam, declared in an interview which will be published on Wednesday by the Dakar monthly AFRIQUE TRIBUNE.

Answering a question concerning unlawful enrichment, Habib Thiam said that the will and determination of the president of the Republic to prosecute delinquents had been expressed several times and that "the law would be applied no matter who was implicated."

Recalling the different provisions laid down in this law, the prime minister stated that it was "too soon to pass judgment on the action of the court for the repression of unlawful enrichment," and that "passion and prejudices often lead to an inadequate appreciation of the determination of the government" to go to the very end.

This interview was recorded before the sentencing at the first trial on 7 September of this year of Becaye Sene, ex-general manager of the Habitat Bank, and Mamady Gassama, electrician at the Daniel Sorano theater to 3 and 2 years of prison respectively in addition to heavy fines for unlawful enrichment.

Questioned on Senegal's economic situation, characterized by "price increases of some basic commodities" and by a "wage freeze" "imposed by the IMF," the prime minister stressed the "extreme deterioration of Senegal's financial situation (...) aggravated by a sequence of two poor harvests, and by an unfavourable international context of stagflation."

In order to deal with such pressing difficulties, Habib Thiam continued, the government has adopted an economic and financial program for the 1981-82 fiscal period, which benefits from a confirmation agreement approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Remarking that the government, together with the IMF authorities, had found "the best conditions for achieving economic rehabilitation," the prime minister spoke at length about the vistas opening up to Senegal with the forthcoming development of the iron, peat and petroleum industries.

In substance, he affirmed that the MIFERSO project (Senegal-Oriental Iron Mines) for mining Faleme iron guarantees oxide ore reserves at least equal to the production of 12 million metric tons per year for 25 years, as well as magnetic ore reserves equal to 250 million metric tons.

Habib Thiam then went into great detail about this project which, in his opinion, is to be seen as "a locomotive of development," and which, after 7 years of analysis, will have cost CFA Fr 4 billion, granted by France, the FRG, and the European Investment Bank (BEI).

Speaking of the Niayes peat of which 65 million cubic meters is the equivalent of about 5.2 million metric tons of heavy fuel, the prime minister mentioned that in addition to its potential for industrial use, peat could equally well be used in the home as a substitute for charcoal.

Finally, with reference to petroleum, he stated that "two international companies were continuing research on hydrocarbons on national territory," indicating the state's desire to become involved with the creation of PETROSEN in 1981.

According to the prime minister, if the results of the seismic field tests carried out during the second semester of last year prove to be positive, these first two wells could be equipped for initial production with the parallel drilling of four other complementary wells. Thus, the oil extracted could be refined by the SAR (African Refining Company) and could produce approximately 60,000 metric tons of heavy fuel "thus comprising a third of present SENELEC [National Energy Development Company] consumption."

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CSO: 3419/7

SIERRA LEONE

ANNIVERSARY OF LABOR UNREST MARKED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Oct 82 pp 2712-13

[Text]

A year ago, a threat by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress to continue a general strike in a bid to effect economic reforms was met with a State of Emergency. Here a special correspondent looks back at last year's events and studies their effects.

A YEAR AGO this month 20,000 or more workers were on the streets outside the Sierra Leone Labour Congress building in Freetown chanting slogans and protesting against the government's economic policies. They later gathered outside the Labour Congress headquarters at Wallace Johnson Street to listen to political lectures from the Secretary General of the Congress, James B. Kabia and other members about the government's misuse and poor handling of the country's declining image and finances. With clenched fists and V-signs, more less important speakers shouted against government corruption, nepotism and called on the authorities to take "positive action to alleviate the suffering of the workers".

In a more dramatic display of pent-up frustration, anger and despair others proclaimed themselves "revolutionaries and radicals" overnight. Government agents and representatives, namely the APC Youth League, the SSD and the Internal Security Unit (ISU) reacted swiftly, by storming into the Congress Building and picking up scores of demonstrators and

Congress leaders including James Kabia. It was the final climax to weeks of a sharp verbal confrontation between the government and the Sierra Labour Congress. "Obviously", said one statement, "no government can stand for this and the sooner we recognise our relative positions, the better it will be for all concerned".

If the authorities saw the outcry for economic reforms as "interfering with the powers of government", the Labour Congress regarded their strike call as putting teeth to the problems of a disillusioned nation. Specifically, the Congress had urged the government to reduce drastically its overseas missions, increase prices paid to farmers and miners, encourage small businesses, establish an efficient price control mechanism to halt the excesses of Lebanese traders and merchants, reduce rents by 35 per cent and look into the possibility of establishing state farms in order to increase productivity and create jobs.

But after weeks of acrimonious negotiations between the government and Congress leaders on issues, which ended in

deadlock. President Siaka Stevens proclaimed a state of emergency clamping down on Congress leaders and the outlawed "revolutionaries".

The independent *Tablet* offices were closed down when the notorious ISU and SSD police broke into the building arresting columnist I. B. Kargbo and reporter Kallon. Others, including editor Pios Foray and production manager Hindolo Trye, escaped and finally slipped out of the country to the United States. "We had to do something very fast", one high ranking State House official had informed me, "it was becoming out of hand . . . a nightmare if you like . . . Several days of sleepless nights at State House? . . . it had to end somehow."

One year after the last year's rash of unrest, the worst since the APC came into power thirteen years ago, it appears few lessons have been learnt. The poor economic state of the nation coupled with alleged corruption and mismanagement compounded by the back-breaking taxation system had made it difficult for the economy to grow. Private investors, still referring back to their 1980 OAU contributions, either retrench workers to meet their commitments to government or just fold up, all leading to the alarming rate of unemployment in the country (See Finance Minister Sheriff's recent budget speech — *West Africa* no. 3388).

Last week thousands of patients were being left unattended in hospitals throughout the country because health workers had resumed a strike to press their claims for higher wages, made two months ago.

On the other hand, while the massive importation of rice, the staple food continues to drain the country's meagre foreign exchange, the heartening news is that the Americans under the PL480 Title 1 Food programme have recently agreed to supply another \$3m. worth of American rice this year. Sierra Leone and Japan have also signed another agreement for the supply of rice on deferred payment basis. A consignment of 23,000 tonnes should be arriving in Freetown shortly and another 2½ thousand tonnes, which the Japanese say would be given as "a gift", will arrive at a later date.

Patronage may stifle hope

There is also the news also that the World Food Programme (WFP) should be resuming its activities, for the first time since 1978 when it suddenly pulled out. A recent visit to Freetown by the Programme's project manager, Jannie Wickens included an assessment of the role of food aid as an incentive to inland swamp farmers to increase their acreage of rice production, inspection of storage facilities in the farming areas and an evaluation of logistical support to ensure efficient distribution to farmers.

Critics, however, say party patronage, nepotism and hoarding may stifle this seeming glimmer of hope. A paragraph last year about the issues of rice, on the front page of the right-wing independent *Progress* newspaper is worth recalling. "We are of the opinion that since the labour call for a back to work because of government's announcement about the reduction of the price of rice, these rice sellers have in no way acted in consonance with the government announcement. But again it is the lackadaisical approach by government to this problem that has given a leeway to hoarding and profiteering". The paper went on to ask: "Where are the courts the government said they would institute to prosecute the race criminals. Is it not about time government used its clout in bringing to stringency those who get recalcitrant — the hoarders and profiteers?"

Coincidentally, the Taju-Deen Commission also set up soon after the unrest last year, last week released its report.

But unionists who seemed displeased with the Commission's recommendations held another meeting last week in Freetown, making their own demands to government. Among them, they have changed their constitution in order to have the legal right to strike (this was a heated point of controversy between the Congress and government last year) and have called for a 40-hour week and better social security. They have demanded that social security should be paid by the state or employers and for a national policy on pensions, rent, allowances and taxation.

FRENCH ENVOY RULES OUT ECONOMIC CURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH.
— France would not support an economic embargo of South Africa as it would be ineffective and counter-productive, says the French Ambassador, Mr Francois-Marcel Plaisant.

"We are rather sceptical about the value of cutting off economic ties with South Africa," said Mr Plaisant, who is in Port Elizabeth to attend the Assocom conference.

He did not envisage a change in the French Government's attitude as matters stood, though the issue was "very sensitive".

On the other hand, the French Government was opposed to sporting links with South Africa and Mr Plaisant said he would "not be surprised" if his Government took measures to prevent the French rugby tour of South Africa next year.

The sports boycott was not to punish South Africa, but to satisfy public opinion in his country, Mr Plaisant said.

"South Africa underestimates the weight of the

adverse public opinion and hostility in Europe. It is not aimed against South Africa as such, but against apartheid," he said.

The fact that France still continued sporting links with the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries while discouraging similar links with South Africa was due to "differences in sensitivity".

The growing South African independence in armaments would not influence France into lifting its five-year-old arms embargo on this country, said Mr Plaisant.

"We are committed to the United Nations resolution on the arms embargo on South Africa."

Mr Plaisant said the recent constitutional "endeavours" by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had created great expectations throughout the Western world.

"But there is also great

disappointment that the new constitutional dispensation does not provide anything new for the Black people.

"If there is to be any lasting solution here Blacks must be included in the decision-making process."

The outside world was not sufficiently aware of the considerable opposition to apartheid which existed in many sections of the White South African community, he said.

"The problems of this country have to be solved by its people and we are confident that South Africans have sufficient skill and strength to solve their own problems."

While Mr Plaisant was optimistic about South Africa's future, he was pessimistic about a settlement being reached in South West Africa.

"Namibia is of very serious concern and we are not optimistic of a settlement being reached."

SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-BEGIN PAMPHLETS 'INCITE RACIAL HATRED'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

THE South African Jewish community has voiced shock and strongly condemned the distribution of pamphlets which are "inciting racial hatred" and have likened this second major attack to the desecration of Johannesburg Synagogues in August.

The president of the Islamic Propagation Centre, based in Durban, Mr Ahmed Deedat said his group printed 50 000 pamphlets; 15 000 have been distributed in Johannesburg and the remainder nation-wide.

He said he had also sent a letter to the British Embassy (its receipt has been confirmed) stating that: "In 1947 the British Government offered a R40 000 reward for the capture of the mass murderer and sadistic torturer, Menachem Begin, now the Prime Minister of Israel."

"We would like to know, in view of the fact that this dangerous criminal's whereabouts are known and he is identified as the Prime Minister, if the offer still stands," Mr Deedat said.

The cover of the pamphlet features a cartoon of Mr Begin.

Mr Deedat also challenged any Zionist leader to a debate on the "Crimes of Begin". He said the reason for the

pamphlet was to "enlighten the Jewish and Christian communities in this country of the Begin atrocities."

The Executive Director of the Zionist Federation, Mr Herbie Rosenberg said that the Federation would put any leader on a platform to debate this issue, "but when it has been arranged in the past the opposition were always too scared to show up.

"These pamphlets are a blatant act of anti-semitism which will incite racial hatred," he said.

The president of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Arthur Suzmen said that the pamphlet attack was outrageous. "It is connected with the previous anti-semitic attack in Johannesburg as it is the same motivation that leads to this kind of disgrace."

The Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation are meeting to discuss the matter.

The head of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Brig Hennie Muller, who investigated the August attack could not say whether the two pamphlet attacks are linked. "We will investigate if a charge is laid and when we have more information," he said.

INDUSTRIAL COURT HEARS WARNING ON TRADE UNION LAW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

MARITZBURG. — The membership of trade unions and their recognition is a very sensitive area of South African law and interference with membership can lead to "industrial war".

This was the argument put forward by Chris Nicholson who appeared this week in the first case to be heard in Natal by the Industrial Court since the Labour Relations Act was substantially amended in September.

The court was hearing an application by 80 workers and members of the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union for certain workers to be temporarily reinstated pending the resolution of a victimisation dispute between them and the management of Vleissentraal in the Supreme Court.

The dispute concerns the alleged retrenchment of union shop stewards in the Vleissentraal factory at Cato Ridge and the

subsequent dismissal of 80 Vleissentraal employees.

In August Mr Justice Milne granted an interim interdict restraining the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior and the Mpumalanga township manager from ejecting the dismissed employees from their township homes.

Appearing for the workers before the president of the Industrial Court, Mr B J Parsons, Mr Nicholson said Section 78 of the Labour Relations Act sought to protect the employees' freedom of association.

"The victimisation of people, despite the principles enshrined in our labour legislation, should be viewed as a very serious matter," he said.

"Such situations give rise to industrial unrest."

Argument was led on technical points by both Mr Nicholson and Mr Jan Combrink SC, acting for Vleissentraal.

CSO: 3400/144

SUCCESS OF INKATHA WHITE BREAD BOYCOTT EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

MOST PEOPLE will be watching closely, and with interest, the first significant action by Inkatha which is likely to garner results, negative, or positive. And many more will be saying, it was about time.

There is very little doubt that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha had to measure the success or otherwise of the white bread boycott very carefully. Bread is afterall the staple food for most of us and this could turn out to be a bad political lemon. The problem had been for Inkatha, that they have been dragging their feet too long, so that most people felt the mammoth organisation was a toothless bulldog: all bark and no bite.

The strategy to boycott white bread is obviously Chief Buthelezi's and may prove to be a masterpiece of political ingenuity.

We have been deafened by the thousands of people who attend Inkatha meetings, and the number of members has been strong abroad as the biggest thing to happen to South African politics. Alas, this was all arm-chair stuff.

We may disagree with Chief Buthelezi's politics and his connection with homelands but we would be fools not to recognise the merit in an

organisation's ultimate testing itself for muscle. This kind of thing, politicians know, does not always work miracles, but even if it fails, it gives you and your membership a sense of what can or cannot be done.

The white bread boycott seems to us tailored as a perfect weapon for dissent which can be developed into all other interesting things for the future.

Already several black organisations and politicians have shown their eagerness to support a move that looks like a political winner. They would be dumb if they did not. Many of Chief Buthelezi's enemies, or rather political opponents, have had the good sense to see the merit in this move. Those who still wish to raise certain caveats about the boycott are simply being petty and show themselves up to be unworthy politicians. You have to grant a man his right if he is seen to be doing something at least positive. You have to give even your worst enemy his due, if he is treading the sensible route.

We are certain if this move turns out to be the winner that we are so bold to support, then it could be used as a method for manoeuvre by Chief Buthelezi. We have always had the feel that the Government

would eventually get particularly tough with him if he continued in his stubborn refusal to bow down to the phony independence. If this happens, this kind of action could be used as a negotiating weapon.

Things have turned out rather well for Inkatha and we have our own reasons why the movement seems so popular.

The Ingwavuma land issue turned out splendidly for the organisation when it won two very important Supreme Court rulings against the South African Government. Chief Buthelezi was even then smart enough to get as much political mileage out of this scrap, which had the makings of a major confrontation between a homeland and South Africa.

Finally we have to congratulate Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi for pulling this chestnut out of the fire at a time when the organisation needed a fillip rather badly.

CSO: 3400/144

NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 pp 6, 11

[An edited extract from the speech by Mr Max Snijders, chairman of the International Press Institute, at the centenary dinner of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union in Grahamstown last night: "Free Press 'Is Part of Freedom To Think'"]

[Text]

IT was, I think, at the old Persian courts - and I mean long before Shah Reza Pahlevi - that the messengers who brought bad news from the battlefield were killed.

Many a reader cannot help himself blaming us for bringing to his home those occurrences which he dislikes to hear, but without the knowledge of which he would not know his world as it is.

Governments, too, have that urge, but they should react more rationally, realising that on other occasions, it is in their interest to have a Press that is believed by its readers.

Because, if the Press cannot inform the public of all the facts, what will happen to its credibility? How much of its responsibility can it then make true?

That credibility is not only in the interest of the Press itself, nor is it in the interest of the Press and its readers: it is very much

in the interest of the state and its stability.

I have read of all the laws, Acts and provisions which prohibit publication on so many subjects which are of importance to the functioning of society and the state that, summing them up, I can hardly imagine the South African Press can still publish significant news stories.

And I have been amazed that a country which wants to belong to the world where "the rule of law" is recognised as a high principle of government has so many vaguely defined elements in laws which threaten its journalists with such heavy penalties.

What is the definition, for example, of the words "incitement, encouragement and aid" in the Armaments Development and Production Act of 1968?

What is "to be in the neighbourhood" of a prohibited place, according to the Protection of Infor-

mation Law (1982)?

And what should be understood by the "security interests" of the Republic as indicated in that same law?

I know of a few countries — and I would say countries that cannot be regarded as stalwarts in the field of democracy, nor as forerunners in the movement to undermine that great concept — I know of countries where the Code of Conduct of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa would be regarded as too stringent, too restrictive, too "neat" and asking of newspapers and their journalistic staff to take a share in too many of the responsibilities that, ultimately, are not theirs.

So if a government really thinks "one ought to do something" about the responsibility of the Press towards peace and good order, safety and defence or the economy and the country's international position, should it not refrain from trying, time and again, to further

restrict the scope of collecting and disseminating information?

I think the Government of South Africa, standing where it does, taking the positions it deems right, should be extremely grateful for the restraint the newspaper trade itself has accepted.

I am ready to say, with all due respect, with all the understanding for the specific situation, that in voluntarily accepting these restraints, the South African Press has gone as far as it can go and, certainly, as far as it should.

I realise that I am only a person speaking on behalf of an organisation which has a great self-interest in Press freedom, because its members live by it and can only work in it.

But I am speaking up with such conviction because Press freedom is not, as is so often thought, a convenience for journalists. It is not a right exclusively for them. And it is not a phenomenon by which only they and

their readers can profit.

It is part of that much wider right of free speech and freedom of thought. And that, in turn, is one of the elements without which a society, a state, a country, cannot very well survive.

"The whole strength and value, then, of human judgement, depending on the one property, that it can be set right when it is wrong, reliance can be placed on it only when the means of setting it right are kept constantly at hand."

These are not my words, but John Stuart Mill's, who wrote them in the 1850s in that most eloquent defence of freedom of expression so aptly called "On Liberty".

He continues: "In the case of any person whose judgement is really deserving of confidence, how has it become so? Because he has kept his mind open to criticism of his opinions and conduct.

"Because he has felt that the only way in which a human being can make some approach to knowing the whole of a subject is by hearing what can be said about it by persons of every variety of opinion, and studying all modes in which it can be looked at by every character of mind.

"No wise man ever acquired his wisdom in any mode but this; nor is it in the nature of human intellect to become wise in any other manner."

These words were true then, and still are today.

I wish, on behalf of the International Press Institute, to congratulate South African journalists and publishers who have acted according to this belief in the "shock of opinions" from which truth

emerges.

I have been invited here in my capacity as chairman of the International Press Institute. And it is my calling and task to speak about the subjects I have touched upon.

I will not and I have not found it opportune to express opinions on any other subject regarding this country. But the restraint that took was relieved by the fact that I know it is the South African Press which still expresses all that is worth reading for the present and future of this country.

I congratulate you, the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, on your centennial and on the role you have played, and are still playing, in upholding these freedoms with all your might.

We hope you will keep up this good cause.

We of the IPI support you in this fight and we shall use the resources we dispose of to do that.

And I congratulate you, Mr State President, with having such courageous citizens, who still have succeeded in keeping as much as possible of that freedom of expression which, historically, has been so dear to your people.

Through you I call upon the Government of this country to refrain from further restraining the Press - not only because of what you then do to Press freedom but also because of what Press freedom can no longer do for South Africa.

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, yesterday warned South Africa's media to beware of abusing their traditional and much-prized freedom — particularly because of the nature of the onslaught on the country.

Opening the centenary celebrations of the Newspaper Press Union, in Grahamstown, Mr Viljoen said Press freedom did not exist in a vacuum.

In South Africa's particularly complex society, and considering the onslaught on the country, it was vitally necessary that Press freedom be exercised with only the utmost caution.

"Or, put in another way, the South African problem is to perform the functions of a newspaper and to comment, at the same time reconciling them with the need for order and harmony in the inherently unstable conditions of a heterogeneous population."

A free and responsible media was without doubt one of the most important elements in a democracy.

It gave to the community a spirit of purpose, and for this reason the authorities so often emphasised the high premium they placed on Press freedom.

"But just as high a premium is that of protecting the safety of the state, the country and its peoples," he said.

Therefore it was more than Press freedom — it concerned the freedom of the whole country.

Press freedom was an essential component of a democratic society and was subject to the same norms and regulations that applied to individual freedom.

"And because the Press is keenly aware how integral a part of society it is, it decided on its own initiative to reform the Press Council and to involve the public in its operation to a much larger extent than before," said Mr Viljoen.

The challenge facing the NPU was to ensure that under the new dispensation a virile, investigative and questioning Press would continue to flourish.

But at the same time the NPU must ensure and wanted to ensure that the Press acted positively and responsibly, at all times seeking the truth.

"Press freedom is indivisible. Newspapers that adopt a negative, destructive or anarchist line must realise that Press freedom imposes on them a grave responsibility to heed the appeals for circumspection and for self-scrutiny.

"In the final analysis the responsibility called for from a free Press in a country such as ours is as indivisible as Press freedom itself," said Mr Viljoen.

New Council Already Has a Constitution

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The constitution of the South African Media Council, which is to replace and improve upon the existing Press Council, has been adopted, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Mr McLean, addressing the annual congress of the NPU, said the code of conduct and rules of procedure had also been adopted "and it only remains to appoint the council and its officers."

He said that in March last year the NPU appointed a committee to consider, in co-operation with the Conference of Editors, whether the Press Council system could be improved.

"The committee and the Conference of Editors recommended to the NPU the establishment of a Media Council to replace the existing Press Council, with wider representation and covering media other than newspapers."

Mr McLean set out the following beliefs of the NPU and the Conference of Editors:

- The Press, radio and television services, which have as their primary function the duty to inform the public accurately and where appropriate to comment fairly on matters of public interest without fear or favour, are fundamental to the existence of any democratic state; and

- The freedom of the media can best be protected by ensuring that proprietors, editors, journalists, directors, producers, broadcasters and others involved in the media maintain the highest professional standards of conduct.

Mr McLean said the NPU and Conference of Editors had "decided to continue voluntarily to apply a code of conduct and to set up new machinery to ensure that such code is respected, and to that end to create a South African Media Council."

He said it was the essence of the council's proceedings that complaints be considered and adjudicated upon within the shortest possible time after the publication or broadcast of the matter giving rise to the complaint.

Furthermore, complaints should "be considered and adjudicated upon in an informal manner and . . . whenever possible the council and the parties will strive for a speedy and friendly settlement." —Sapa.

Unwelcome Birthday Gift for the NPU

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, criticised the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill yesterday as "a most unwelcome intrusion on our freedom".

This "latest piece of legislation to control the Press", he said, addressing the annual congress of the NPU at Grahamstown, "was rushed through Parliament as the last session was about to end".

The Act is not yet law, but will come into operation on a date to be published in the Government Gazette.

It will provide that the Minister may cancel the registration of any newspaper which does not subject itself for disciplinary purposes to an "independent and voluntary body (none of whose members shall be appointed by the Government) striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by persons disseminating news".

Mr McLean said it was assumed this disciplinary body would be the new South African Media Council created by the NPU and the Conference of Editors", although this is not yet a certainty".

He said the Act, if it became law, would force

newspapers to subject themselves to the disciplinary body — "presumably the new Media Council".

"This clearly runs contrary to the spirit and whole purpose of the new Media Council which has proceeded on the basis that membership or submission to disciplinary jurisdiction shall be completely voluntary.

"If the amending Act becomes law, a newspaper which does not submit to the jurisdiction of the Media Council will face the prospect of having its registration cancelled, which effectively means that such newspaper will cease to exist.

"This is a most unwelcome intrusion on our freedom. It is doubly unwelcome as a 100th birthday present".

Mr McLean said it was "a sad and worrying scene. The comfort I have found in it, though, is that it has strengthened the will of the two language groups in the NPU that control the Press in the Republic.

"Where it is almost customary to have differing opinions on most South African topics, here in the NPU Afrikaans and English-speakers have been united in combating the erosion of Press freedom that is threatened".

NPU Chief Slams 'So-Called' Freedom

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr P W McLean, said here yesterday the South African Press had only "so-called" freedom.

Mr McLean, who was addressing the annual congress of the NPU — 1982 is its centenary year — added: "We all know what a 'so-called' freedom it is.

"Our editors are constantly aware of the 100-odd — perhaps I should stress the word odd — laws that inhibit their daily duty of printing for the public what the public has every right to know.

"Of course, we are not unique in this country in having authority trying to manipulate and control us for its own ends. This is the badge worn by those in power all over the world...

"Where total, undemocratic power is wielded, the Press is the lackey of its masters."

Mr McLean continued: "Where there is democracy, or lip-service democracy, the Press has varying degrees of freedom, in some cases almost total freedom, in others — such as our own case in South Africa — a carefully prescribed freedom that should really be qualified by that favourite expression of another media, 'so-called'."

He said he had stressed before the "100-odd-laws" that inhibit the Press. "Others have stressed it to.

"It is a constant refrain from thinking people who do not wish to follow autocratic authority without question," Mr McLean said. — Sapa.

Government 'Still Cares'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The amount of Press freedom still left in South Africa was one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world, the chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Snijders, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Not all governments really cared about Press freedom, he said.

"But I think the South African Government still does care whether a certain degree of respectability in this country is recognised abroad.

"And the amount of Press freedom that is left is, indeed, one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world.

"Not only should journalists and publishers in this country be proud of that, but the Government should cherish it more than it does." — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WORKERS REHIRED--Port Elizabeth--The Uitenhage firm Veldspun International has agreed to rehire 214 of the more than 1,000 workers dismissed earlier this year. Their re-employment will be staggered, with some only resuming work next year, according to the national organiser of the National Union of Textile Workers, Mr Johnnie Copelyn. The decision was taken after prolonged negotiations between the Union and Barlow Rand, Romatex and Veldspun. The Barlow Rand group has a majority holding in Veldspun through its subsidiary, Romatex. The Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), of which the NUTW is an affiliate, recently resolved to approach the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, to stop the importation of Barlow Rand textile products. Yesterday, Mr Copelyn said the Union had received proposals for the staggered reinstatement of 214 of those dismissed. Half will begin work this year--some on November 1--and half next year.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 11]

HOUSING BACKLOG--South Africa's backlog in black housing now stands at R1 600-million, according to the Deputy Minister of Cooperation, Dr G de V Morrison. Dr Morrison, making a plea for greater involvement of the private sector in providing Black housing, as well as greater interest to be shown by the Blacks themselves, said it would take this amount simply to wipe out the existing housing backlog. It took no consideration of the increasing population, nor of the needs to improve the infrastructure in the existing Black residential areas. "A strategic approach to the provision of housing is necessary," he said. Housing for Blacks was one of the biggest questions facing the Government--particularly at a time when the economy was on the down-swing and hammered by high interest rates and inflation, he said. Housing for Blacks was one of the biggest questions facing the Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 12]

RECESSION LAY-OFFS--Port Elizabeth--About 85 workers, or 10 percent of the workforce at the Hella lighting equipment company in Uitenhage, were retrenched yesterday. Hella's marketing manager, Mr J. Ryan, said the step was necessary because of the economic slowdown and because the company had been affected by the short-time worked by many of its major customers. A three-day week had been considered, but the company's varied manufacturing process made this impossible. The company was now operating a four-day week. The local secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions in Uitenhage, Mr M Sam, said that workers who had been retrenched had complained about severance pay.

The claimed to have been given only last week's and this week's wages. They were entitled to next week's pay as notice pay. Mr Sam said Fosatu would try to discuss the matter with the company. Mr Ryan said the workers had been paid off in accordance with an industrial agreement, and none had complained. The Goodyear Tyre Company, which this year retrenched 109 workers, has given the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union an assurance that those who lost their jobs will be given a rehiring preference when vacancies arise.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 10]

TIMBER OUTLOOK BLEAK--Pietermaritzburg--The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, said yesterday he could not see any immediate prospect of demand levels for timber returning to the heights of the recent boom years. Opening the 26th annual meeting of the South African Timber Growers' Association in Pietermaritzburg, he said the forestry industry as a whole would have to seek every possible means of enlarging its total market. "This will mean aggressive market penetration by the processing sector which finally sells your timber." It also meant exploiting the recent surge of interest in the timber frame for the construction of housing and other constructions, he said. SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 3]

ARMS SMUGGLING DENIAL--The Acting Commissioner of Police, Lt Gen Johan Coetze, yesterday categorically denied that a SA Police officer had been involved in the smuggling of arms from Britain to South Africa. He was commenting in Pretoria on newspaper reports to this effect, concerning the trial of three men at the Old Bailey in London who were jailed on Monday on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa. A Colonel Dirk Stofberg of the SA Police was mentioned as allegedly having been involved in smuggling. Gen Coetze said he had no knowledge of the officer allegedly concerned and absolutely no knowledge of the case as revealed in the London court.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 3]

PROPOSED STRIKE--The Group E union of the cabin crew staff of the South African Transport Services is unaware of a proposed strike by members scheduled for Sunday, October 24. Mr John Richard Bernhardt, chairman of the union said he did not deny the possibility of such a strike, but wished to draw attention to the fact that the union had not been informed. According to a report in THE CITIZEN yesterday, dissatisfaction with service conditions within South African Airways has led to a decision to strike. A number of airhostesses and stewards are said to be in full support. The report quoted a spokesman for cabin crew members as saying dissatisfaction with working conditions at SAA was widespread and that most cabin crew members saw strike action as the only answer to their problems. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 9]

WORKERS LAID OFF--Pietermaritzburg--Over 100 employees at the Pietermaritzburg plant of International Harvester have been retrenched. Retrenchments at the agricultural equipment plant this year have reduced the work force from approximately 500 to 170 people. Announcing the latest retrenchment, the plant manager, Mr R Haining, said market conditions in the agricultural industry, which had been adversely affected by drought, had necessitated "this unavoidable reduction in production levels." SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 82 p 15]

SYNOD MOTION AGAINST RACISM--The General Synod of the Nederduitse Gerefprmeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] has at its session in Pretoria rejected racism as "unscriptural" and "a sin." The director of ecumenical affairs and information, Dr Pieter Rossouw, this afternoon said that racism should be rejected because it was a presumption of the superiority of some nations over others. His motion, which was accepted unanimously, further stated that the Synod accepted that there was no sin in racial awareness or national awareness, but when race and nation were set above all else, this was unscriptural and a sin. Dr Rossouw said that in context, his motion had nothing to do with what had happened and what had been said at the Ottawa Congress of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Even had the Ottawa congress never taken place, he would have still put the motion forward. [Text] [MB211557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82]

MALAN POSTPONES POLITICAL MEETINGS--South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan, has postponed two political meetings because of gossip stories from rightwing circles. Malan was due to address closed meetings in the free state towns of Parys and Bothaville tonight, but he has postponed them. He says that this is because of certain rightwing politicians who were linking the meetings to support for the Parys byelection. Malan says the meetings will now be held after the byelection so that rightwing politicians will not have the opportunity to misuse the country's security interests for personal political gain. Malan says the meetings were to have dealt with the non-political nature of the South African defense force. [Text] [MB211546 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/114

MOURNING ENDS BUT AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS REMAIN

MB221020 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

["Opinion" Column: "Bear No Grudges Against Death"]

[Text] The announcement this week that normal activities in the country after the mourning period will resume at the end of this month has been well received.

To the farmers in particular the announcement has come as a big relief, for the ploughing season has already begun.

There is an old Siswati saying that, "you cannot hold a grudge against death for whatever hardships it brings to you the bereaved."

This is equally true in our present situation. The death of our king came at such difficult time for the farmers and other business concerns involved in farming activities.

The period of mourning has brought hardship and frustrations to the farmer especially after the start of the present drizzles in the past few weeks.

The late start in ploughing is expected to reduce once again our maize yields. Last year drought considerably reduced the maize yields in many areas of the country.

As a result of this drought, the world food programme is sending emergency food aid worth £1.5 million to families in this country's drought-striken areas in response to an appeal by government.

More than 83,500 people are expected to benefit from this aid for a period of three months. Now, if the farmers' prediction are correct, the country is likely to experience another shortfall in maize as a result of the late start in planting.

The country's agricultural future is not very bright. Nevertheless, we have to continue to strive to move forward; and wherever possible we must give our farmers all the assistance they deserve. Who knows, the world food programme may not be as generous in future as it has been this year.

In particular, we appeal to government, through the ministry of agriculture and cooperatives, to assist the farmers in whatever way possible to catch up with the time already lost.

Sufficient availability of tractors through the rural development areas and other centres could go a long way towards helping the small Swazi farmer catch up.

But it should also be remembered that the availability of tractors alone without the systematical distribution of fertilizers and seeds may frustrate all our efforts.

CSO: 3400/135

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

MOURNING PERIOD FOR LATE KING--The mourning period for the late King Sobhuza II will end on Saturday, October 30. This was announced yesterday by the governor of Lobamba, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe. [Excerpt] [MB211142 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/114

TANZANIA

AMID TROUBLED PROJECTS, WORLD BANK TEAM BEGINS NEW TALKS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Oct 82 p 14

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 5 - A World Bank team, led by regional vice-president for Eastern Africa Willi Wapenhans, opened talks with Tanzania here today on implementation of bank-funded projects in the country.

Sources close to the talks said the World Bank and Tanzanian officials focused on how the two sides could cooperate to help the country out of its economic crisis.

The sources emphasised, however, that the talks would not affect a recent World Bank decision to suspend funds for 43 bank-supported projects because of Tanzania's inability to meet repayment conditions.

Earlier reports said the bank had suspended funds to the local projects since last June after the expiry of a 75-day grace period. The suspension was confirmed by Mr. Wapenhans on his arrival here from Washington.

The bank's director for country programmes in East Africa, J. Kraske, said the World Bank would resume disbursement of funds when the country met its repayment commitments.

Tanzania's failure to meet repayments arose from a troubled economic situation which badly affected foreign exchange earning capacity.

Gas drilling

But Mr. Kraske noted that the Songo-Songo gas drilling project in southern Tanzania, which should have been hit by the bank's decision, was spared because of the stage the project had reached. It included a multi-million dollar paper mill at Mufindi, due to start operations next year.

Other affected projects were Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and Tanganyika Development Finance Company (TDFL). According to Mr. Kraske, the World Bank move affected almost all state-control-led organisations involved in the agricultural sector, which might force Tanzania to reconsider its national priorities with a view to better economic results.

Education development projects on secondary schools were understood to have been spared from the bank's decision.

Sources indicated that Tanzanian officials would brief the World Bank team during talks on a recently adopted structural adjustment programme, endorsed by the Tanzanian Parliament last July, which was designed to revamp key productive sectors to meet urgent local needs and to earn foreign exchange. (A.F.P.)

GUNFIRE REPORTED DURING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AB101201 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Kampala, Oct. 10 (AFP)--Gunfire was heard in most parts of the Ugandan capital last night, as the country celebrated the 20th anniversary of independence from Britain.

The shooting began shortly before 8:00 p.m. and lasted for almost a quarter of an hour. Other explosions were also heard and flares were seen lighting up the horizon.

There has been no official explanation of the gunfire, which has often been heard at night in Kampala in recent years.

Unlike similar occasions in the past, however, no road-blocks were set up on the city outskirts and the capital was quiet this morning with normal light Sunday traffic in the streets.

A few hours earlier, ceremonies took place in Uganda to mark the 20th anniversary of the east African state's independence.

High-light of the ceremonies in the town of Jinja was a fly-past by several light aircraft of the Ugandan Air Force.

It was the first time in over three years that air force planes have taken part in a public function. Uganda's air force was virtually wiped out in 1979 in fighting against Tanzanian forces.

Minister of State in the Office of the President Chris Rwakasisi said the aircraft represented the country's "new air-force". They had been assembled from junk left behind by ousted President Idi Amin's forces.

In a recorded speech broadcast by Uganda Radio, President Milton Obote pledged his government would pursue moderate policies, observe the human and constitutional rights of all, and protect foreign and local investments.

Twenty years earlier, Mr Obote received the instruments of power from Britain as Uganda's first prime minister.

He led the country for nine years, up to 1971, when he was overthrown by his then-army chief Amin in a coup d'etat.

For almost 10 years, Mr Obote was out in the political cold in exile in Tanzania, but returned in 1980 after the ousting of Amin. He became president when his political party won elections in December of that year.

In his speech Mr Obote said the country had run into "a number of difficulties" since independence. "Many of our friends abandoned us. One lesson is that we must run this country ourselves," he said.

CSO: 3400/121

BRIEFS

ENTRY DENIED TO CORRESPONDENT--Kampala, Oct 7 (AFP)--Ugandan immigration officials today denied entry to the British Broadcasting Corporation's Nairobi-based east African correspondent Mike Woodridge at Entebbe airport, Uganda Radio announced today. In a brief announcement the radio said Mr Woodridge earlier this year filed a report alleging that the Uganda Government was training rebels to destabilise the government of neighboring Kenya. The radio said the BBC report was immediately denied in a protest note to the British high commissioner in Kampala, Hillier Fly. [Text] [AB071750 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 7 Oct 82]

TANZANIAN FORCES PRAISED--The chief of the defense forces, Maj Gen Tito Okello, has called on the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] to show that they are worth the help they were given during the liberation war by the Tanzanian defense forces. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in Kampala for a visiting Tanzanian army officer, Maj Gen Marwa, Maj Gen Tito Okello said that Uganda would share the concept of discipline with their brothers in Tanzania [People's] Defense Forces [TPDF]. He paid tribute to the TPDF for the assistance it gave in pushing out Amin. Maj Gen Marwa said they in Tanzania were equally ashamed of Amin's rule and called the invasion of Tanzania by Amin a blessing because it led to his being ousted out of the country he had terrorized. He assured Maj Gen Tito Okello of assistance to the UNLA whenever called upon. Those present included the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, the Tanzanian liaison officer in Uganda, Mr (Nkubu), and the military attache, Col (Kilonzo). [Text] [EA112218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 82]

UGANDANS EXPELLED FROM KENYA--According to the Minister of Internal Affairs, police and immigration officials have to date received up to 1500 Ugandans who have been expelled from Kenya. The police and immigration officials have now put up reception camps (?at areas adjacent to) Uganda so that the identities and origins of those returning to Uganda are established. After proper documentation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and police will be arranging transportation of the displaced Ugandans to their respective homes. [Text] [EA152056 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 82]

TREATMENT OF RWANDANS DENOUNCED--Kampala, 16 Oct (AFP)--Uganda's official opposition leader, Paul Ssemogerere, has criticized the government's treatment of people of Rwandan origin in the Mbarara district of southwest Uganda. Mr Ssemogerere, leader of the Democratic Party, said here yesterday that members of the youth wing of President Milton Obote's Uganda Peoples' Congress had burned houses and stolen cattle from their victims. People from the Bahima and Bahororo tribes, who are ethnically close to the Banyarwanda, had also been thrown out of their homes in Mbarara district, Mr Ssemogerere said, according to the vernacular daily TAIFA EMPYA.

[Excerpt] [AB161202 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 16 Oct 82]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ACCUSATIONS--On Wednesday, 1 September, the humanitarian organization Amnesty International issued a 30 page report in Paris listing cases of murders, arrests and disappearances which it claims have been perpetrated by the Ugandan army during the 3 years following the overthrow of Idi Amin Dada. "Prisoners held by the army are systematically tortured, and many persons have been tortured to death. Other prisoners have disappeared," writes Amnesty International adding: "Furthermore, hundreds of real or imaginary opponents of Mr Milton Obote's government have been imprisoned, many of them for indefinite periods and without charges or trials." Amnesty International reports that it has asked the Ugandan government to investigate these violations but has received "unsatisfactory answers." In fact, at meetings with Amnesty International last January the Kampala leadership denied that persons had been arrested for their political opinions and stated that those who had been imprisoned had committed crimes. The document which has just been published should serve as the basis for a more detailed report on the Ugandan situation after the Ugandan Government answers the accusations. The French section of Amnesty International (18 rue Theodore-Deck, 75015 Paris) is starting a campaign to collect signatures to appeal to Mr Obote to stop violations of human rights in his country. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 82] p 3] 9855

CSO: 3419/11

PEOPLE'S PERMANENT TRIBUNAL ACCUSES MOBUTU OF 'SYSTEMATIC REPRESSION'

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] On Tuesday, 21 September, the People's Permanent Tribunal accused President Mobutu of violating human rights in his country with the support of several Western countries. After a 3 day debate, the Nobel Prize winning American George Wald, who presided over the session, announced: "We (the Tribunal) hold President Mobutu responsible for the systematic repression of the Zairian people."

"The Mobutu regime has received the full support of a number of Western countries, in particular the United States, France and Belgium, and of international organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund," he added.

Rotterdam--Representatives of almost the entire opposition to the regime of President Mobutu gathered in Rotterdam to attend the session of the People's Permanent Tribunal (successor of the Russel Tribunal) devoted to Zaire. A jury presided over by the American professor George Wald, Nobel Prize winner in biology, consisting mainly of jurists and theologians, heard numerous witnesses and studied reports, all of them overwhelmingly critical of the regime, about various aspects of the situation reigning in Zaire for the past 10 years.

The Zaire Government did not answer the invitation to present its defense.

Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, former prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, referred to the Tribunal's meeting in his deposition as "a victory for the people of the Congo over the greedy Kinshasa oligarchy."

The former minister under President Mobutu was arrested by the latter and condemned to death for high treason, then pardoned and restored to his position at the head of the state; he finally requested political asylum in Belgium. He spoke to the Tribunal of his "terrible dilemma" when he was faced with the choice of joining the opposition or resuming his collaboration with the government, as Mr Mobutu asked him to do after his release.

Mr Karl-I-Bond stressed the fact that it was the West which finally persuaded him to rejoin the regime. As examples of persons bringing pressure to bear on him, the former minister mentioned President ~~Is~~card d'Estaing, President Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and the Belgian prime minister, Mr Tindemans.

Also present at the tribunal were members of the [DPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] including its foreign representative Professor Dikonda, who took refuge in Belgium this spring after 13 deputies, members of his party, were given 15 year prison sentences for complaining to President Mobutu about the way the party was run.

Mr Dikonda stated that the torture he was subjected to is systematically administered to all the regime's opponents.

Among the other members of the Zairian opposition present were Mr Mungel Diaka, a former minister who is now president of the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo (CNLC); Mr Laurent Kabila, president of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP); and Mr Antoine Gisenga, a former prime minister. A representative of the Front for the National Liberation of the Congo (FLNC) stated that his group had temporarily suspended its armed activities to concentrate on efforts at unification with other movements.

9855
CSO: 3419/11

SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT DURING KINSHASA SUMMIT

AB071502 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AFP)--All the security forces, in other words about 11,000 men, have been placed on a state of alert in Kinshasa where the ninth Franco-African summit is to open on Friday in the presence of about 40 heads of state and government, it was learned Thursday from informed sources in the Zairian capital.

This includes the 31st Paratroopers Brigade, which is commanded by French officers from the Special Presidential Brigade and advised by Israeli advisers, and the police force.

However, no special security arrangements could be seen on Thursday around the People's Palace where the Franco-African summit is to be held nor at the Marble Palace where President Francois Mitterrand, who is expected to arrive in Kinshasa late Thursday afternoon, will reside.

In an editorial, the Zairian newspaper ELIMA has described the ninth Franco-African conference as the "most important to be held this year" on the African continent. ELIMA feels, however, that this forum cannot substitute for the OAU as far as African problems are concerned.

ELIMA feels that the informal nature of the summit "is unquestionable." "This meeting," the newspaper adds, "should provide the opportunity for the countries of the black continent and an industrialized country--France--to discuss experiences against the background of the current world crisis."

"The Kinshasa summit," ELIMA concludes, "over which the spirit of Cancun (Mexico) prevails and which will have to discuss security and development problems, is full of promise."

The African delegations attending the summit are still arriving in Kinshasa. Protocol measures have been very light in order to facilitate and to speed up their transport to "OAU city."

CSO: 3419/80

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

FRENCH INVESTMENTS--Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP)--Jean Kientz, French ambassador to Zaire, said in Kinshasa on Wednesday that his country's investments in Zaire are valued at about \$20 million. French industries in Zaire have specifically invested in the areas of brewery, the fabrication of matches and plastics, bottling, telecommunications, transportation, etc. [AB211438 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/79

GOVERNMENT WANTS MORE BLACKS IN AIR FORCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 82 p 10

[Text]

HARARE. — The British Military advisory training team to Zimbabwe will be increased by 34 men, the Secretary for the Ministry of Defence, Mr James Chitauro, said yesterday.

Mr Chitauro said: "Eighteen people are already in the country and we are expecting one major, four other officers and 11 other soldiers by the end of the month or the middle of next month.

"Their task here is not yet finished and they are going to help us set up a Zimbabwean training team."

Although the number of military advisers had been reduced from 130 to 73 before, both countries, Britain and Zimbabwe, had seen that their work was still needed.

Zimbabwe had asked for more assistance from the British Government but would also contribute to the maintenance of the team. Zimbabwe was spending about zimdollars 389 000 (R580 000) a year on the training team,

one-fifth of what Britain was spending.

"The British team will advise on the quality of potential instructors. The army intends to train as many people as possible within the country.

"For courses which are not available in this country, we will send some people to train overseas but this is an expensive exercise," Mr Chitauro said.

The government would try to redress the racial imbalance of officers in the Air Force, he said. The present racial imbalance was a historical legacy Zimbabwe had inherited from the "colonialist" governments.

"The government is doing all it can to ensure that there will be more Blacks in the Air Force in the shortest possible time."

Commenting on allegations that Black Zimbabweans, who had attained higher ranks outside the country, were demoted once they joined the Air Force, he said it was not the policy of the Air Force or government to demote people.

"Our force has a different system of giving ranks but it is not the intention

of the force or the government to place people at lower ranks than they should be."

Mr Chitauro also denied allegations that there were discriminatory practices in the Air Force.

The rate of Whites resigning from the force had levelled out and fewer of them were now leaving.

"Those still in the force have remained — probably because they want to stay and work for the government. We will be training people in different fields essential to an Air Force, and in those fields we cannot fill with local people we will recruit foreign people," Mr Chitauro said.

The exercise of weeding out soldiers with questionable loyalty to the government was going on and several had been dismissed. Soldiers were dismissed if they were undisciplined, intemperate, showed lack of respect to senior officers and drank excessively.

"This is a painful exercise but it is within the defence regulations. Several people, including officers, have been dismissed and the exercise is still going on," he said. — Sapa.

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